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DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS

Five Millions Subscribed for the New Loan Yesterday.

Destructive Fires in Ithaca, N. Y., and Lexington, Ky.

The Gallatin Valley, Montana, Settlers Preparing to Fly.

Apprehension of a Raid by Sioux and Crow Indians.

Jewell as a Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention.

THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions Received Yesterday by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. Over Four and a Half Millions.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. report the following subscriptions to the new five per cent. bonds today:

First National Bank, Fairhaven, Vt.	$80,000
Agawam National Bank, Springfield, Mass.	30,000
Old National Bank, Providence, R. I.	52,000
Second National Bank, Zanesville, Ohio	100,000
First National Bank, Wellsborough, Ohio	75,000
National Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn.	26,000
Delaware County National Bank, Delaware, Ohio	33,000
First National Bank, Andes, N. Y.	17,000
Citizens' National Bank, Waterbury, Conn.	190,000
First National Bank, Bridgeport, Ohio	200,000
First National Bank, Attica, Ind.	50,000
National State Bank, Camden, N. J.	140,000
National Bank of Chester County, Westchester, Penn.	70,000
Manufacturers' National Bank, Philadelphia	350,000
First National Bank, Cambridge, Ohio	42,900
National Bank of Lebanon, N. H.	66,000
First National Bank, Waynesboro, Penn.	35,000
First National Bank, Delaware, Ohio	65,000
Danbury National Bank, Danbury, Conn.	145,000
First National Bank, Owego, N. Y.	50,000
First National Bank, Ripley, Ohio	31,000
First National Bank, Wellington, Ohio	21,000
First National Bank, Berwick, Penn.	5,000
Merchants' National Bank, Baltimore	399,000
First National Bank, Hyannis, Mass.	22,800
First National Bank, Westboro, Mass.	10,000
First National Bank, Rushville, Ill.	30,000
Lewisburg National Bank, Lewisburg, Penn.	50,000
National Bank of Orange County, Goshen, N. Y.	21,100
Goshen Bank, Goshen, N. Y.	20,000
Ocean Bank, New-York City	550,000
Hoboken Bank, Hoboken, N. J.	110,000
First National Bank, St. Johnsburg, Vt.	137,500
Hudson River National Bank, Hudson, N. Y.	95,000
State National Bank, Keokuk, Iowa	21,000
First National Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y.	600,000
First National Bank, Elkhart, Ind.	63,000
Wilmington National Bank, Wilmington, Del.	75,000
First National Bank of Grafton, Grafton, Mass.	10,000
Fishkill National Bank, Fishkill, N. Y.	5,000
Northampton National Bank, Northampton, Mass.	20,000
First National Bank, Fairhaven, Conn.	80,000
First National Bank, Mt. Vernon, Ohio	17,000
First National Bank, Hillsdale, Mich.	50,000
First National Bank, Mankato, Minn.	30,000
Vincennes National Bank, Indiana	50,000
Second National Bank, Peoria, Ill.	80,000
Sussex National Bank, New-Jersey	50,000
Second National Bank, Toledo, Ohio	26,700
First National Bank, Hanover, Penn.	100,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—At the close of business at the Treasury Department today, the subscriptions to the five per cent. loan reported by JAY COOKE & Co. amounted to $5,042,600.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Several Blocks in Ithaca, N. Y., Burned—Loss $100,000—A Whole Block Destroyed in Lexington, Ky.—Loss $100,000—Other Losses.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—A terrible conflagration occurred in this city last night. The fire originated in the works of TIMOTHY HOLLISTER, on Aurora-street, at 11½ o'clock, and spread north and west, sweeping a large area of buildings, and burning with fearful fury until daylight, when it was got under control. A row of stone and brick buildings on Aurora-street to the Ithaca Hotel was destroyed; Green-street for half a block was burned on both sides; also all the buildings on South Tioga-street, except those on the corner of State-street. The Ithaca Hotel caught fire from the flames leaping from the hotel barns; from the hotel the fire continued down State-street to the store of CULVER & BATES, where its progress was stayed. A steamer was telegraphed for at Owego, which arrived in time to prevent the destruction of a row of new four-story brick buildings. The entire destruction of property is estimated at $100,000. The most prominent losses with the insurances are as follows: Ithaca Hotel, Col. W. H. WELCH & SON, proprietors, loss $30,000, insured for $18,000; MOORE, WATKINS & MARTINDALE, carriage manufacturers, loss $15,000, insured for $3,500; S. S. ESTY, tannery and tan bark; loss on the bark, $3,000; insured for $1,750; currying-shop and contents, loss $6,000, insured for $3,500; tannery and stock, loss $30,000; insured $6,000. WILGUS BROTHERS, damage of Wilgus Hall and loss on dwelling, $4,000. ANDRUS MCMANN & LYONS, loss on dwelling, and damage of bookbindery and stock, $4,500; insured. CULVER & BATES, dry goods and groceries, damage of store and warehouse, $23,000; covered by insurance. HEGGIE & HOTT, saddlery and coach hardware, loss on stock and building, $25,000, insured for $13,000. The insurance companies sustaining losses, are as follows: International, Western, Buffalo, Fire and Marine, Germania, Putnam, Hartford, Ætna, Phœnix, City Fire, Home, Niagara, Security, Washington, North American, Continental, Liverpool and London, and Globe.

The entire insurance is between $50,000 and $60,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 23.—A fire broke out at 6 A. M. in a block of buildings forming the north side of Broadway, between Main and Short streets, which resulted in the destruction of nearly the entirely block. By the time the firemen got to work the fire had made such progress that it could not be mastered, and in one hour after the first alarm sixteen houses had been destroyed, involving a loss of $100,000, of which about $43,000 is covered by insurance. The loss is mainly confined to the buildings, the stocks of goods in the stores having been removed. The losses suffered by insurance companies are as follows: Ætna, $7,000; Imperial, $1,500; Insurance Company of North America, in Philadelphia, $1,500; Franklin, $8,000; Phœnix, $4,600; Pacific, of California, $1,200; Home, of Columbus, Ohio, $600; London and Liverpool, $600; Brown's Agency, of Cincinnati, $3,000; Manhattan, of New-York, $1,500; Continental, $1,000; North America, $9,000; Underwriters', $1,500; Security, $4,500; total, $43,400. This large fire, following so closely upon that of Sunday night last, has demonstrated the insufficiency of the Fire Department here for the suppression of conflagrations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23.—At a late hour last night a fire broke out in the stable of MARTIN DOLDEN, in the rear of No. 3,115 Carondelet-avenue, in the lower part of the city, and spread to the adjoining houses, destroying seven small two-story brick and several small frame houses. Several of these buildings were occupied as stores. The principal losers are Mr. WOODISKI, $6,000, insured for $5,000 in the St. Louis Mutual; MARTIN DOLDEN, $14,000; VALENTINE BESSEL, $6,000; M. LEOPOLD, $4,000. Most of the contents of the buildings were consumed, which will make the total loss about $40,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 23.—A store-house 100 feet long, belonging to the Maine Central Railroad Company, filled with valuable lumber, snow-plows, and other property, was totally destroyed by fire today. Loss heavy; amount unknown.

THE INDIANS.

Gallatin Valley, Montana, Threatened—Gov. Potts Asks for More Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Gov. POTTS, of Montana Territory, under date of Aug. 12, writes to the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

The presence of large bodies of Sioux Indians on the Crow Reservation, near the Crow Agency, at this time, with what appears to be hostile intent, has frightened the people of Gallatin Valley to such a degree that I fear they will abandon the crops and flee with their loose property to places of safety. The assembling of so many hostile Indians so near a settlement, and so soon after making a successful raid, can mean nothing but mischief. Major F. D. PEASE, the agent, came in from the Crow Agency on the 10th, and says the whole movement of the Sioux Indians points to a general Indian war on the settlements. The officers of the Indian Department are doing all they can to aid the military, but it is too weak to give protection to a valley forty or fifty miles long. I am organizing the settlers and arming them, but have no authority to pay or subsist them. I shall take no steps toward calling the militia into active service until I have undoubted authority from the War Department. Our greatest need here is more troops, and I hope Gen. SHERMAN will send us the remainder of the Second United States Cavalry. I will leave here in the morning for the Gallatin and the Yellowstone Valleys, to see for myself and give directions to our people. I shall report to you from time to time the situation, as the matter is one that belongs to your Department.

I am, with sincere respect,

B. F. POTTS.

POLITICAL.

A Movement to Secure the Nomination of Harvey Jewell by the Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—Between sixty and seventy gentlemen, representing different parts of Massachusetts, held a meeting in this city today for the purpose of presenting HARVEY JEWELL as the Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. H. H. COOLIDGE presided. Remarks favoring the object of the meeting were made by Messrs. COOLIDGE, F. W. BIRD, D. L. HARRIS, of Springfield, C. G. DAVIS, of Plymouth, JOHN C. SANFORD, of Taunton, and others. The meeting chose the following General Committee to take measures to bring Mr. JEWELL's name before the Republican Convention: Henry L. Pierce, of Boston; Adin Thayer, Worcester; Estes Howe, Cambridge; Wm. Rowland, Lynn; Job W. Leonard, Somerset; Chas. G. Davies, Plymouth; Jerome Wells, Chicopee; Jeremiah Stone, Providence; Geo. F. Horner, Brookline; Dan. S. Richardson, Lowell; H. J. Barker, Adams; Wm. F. Arnold, Northampton.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention—Nomination of James R. Doolittle for Governor.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 23.—The Democratic Convention met today, 154 delegates being present out of 200 to make a full Convention. H. L. PALMER, of Milwaukee, presided and the following resolutions were adopted:

The representatives of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin in State Convention assembled hereby affirm: 1. That we point with pride to the economical administration and limited amount of taxation that prevailed in the State under Democratic rule as contrasted with the enormous body of taxation and profligate expenditures of the succeeding Republican State Administration; and that the Democratic Party, if restored to power, will observe economy and retrenchment and reform in every Department of the State Government.

2. That the wise restrictions enacted in the tenth amendment to the National Constitution, reserving to the States respectively and to the people all powers not delegated to the United States, is one of the strongest safeguards of popular freedom; that the acts of Congress and of the Federal Administration, usurping powers not delegated by the Constitution, and the breaking down of the distinctions between the powers of the State Government and those of the General Government, are destructive to constitutional liberty, and threaten the overthrow of our existing form of local and Federal Government, and lead to the establishment of a permanent centralized despotism in Congress and the national Executive, and that we denounce as a vicious offshoot of the centralizing tendencies of the General Government the frequent attempts of the agents of Federal Administration to interfere in local political affairs.

3. That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue; that, under the pretext of the raising of a revenue, within the last ten years, the National Congress has established and continue that enormous robbery of the mass and for the enrichment of the few, known as the protective tariff system, which has swept our commerce from the seas, and fettered and oppressed every agricultural pursuit, a system of which the conventions of the Republican Party equivocally and haltingly speak in their platforms, but which that party perpetuates in Congress, and from which the people may hope for no relief, but by the restoration of Democratic rule.

4. That by corruption and profligacy the present Administration have squandered large portions of the national domain and enormous sums from the national Treasury; that it is no answer to this complaint that they have paid some proportion of the National debt; if a wise and economical use of the immense revenues, which an unprecedented taxation has given, had been made, a much greater reduction in the debt would have been accomplished; but the Democratic Party opposes oppressive taxrtion for the mere sake of a speedy payment of the debt, believing that with wisdom and justice in the adjustment of taxes and economy in expenditures the national debt may be paid with sufficient rapidity, with a light burden upon the industry and resources of the people; and at the same time we are opposed to all forms of national repudiation either of the debt, or the pensions and bounties of soldiers.

5. That as the late amendments to the Constitution have been declared by the properly constituted authority to be part of the fundamental law of the land, they are binding upon the people; that the Democratic Party now, as in the past, know no higher law than the Constitution; that the time-honored principle of strict construction applied by its framers, and accepted by the wisest statesmen and jurists of the country, should be observed in all legislation by Congress relative to the Constitution and its amendments; that the Democratic Party are opposed to the withdrawal of civil and political rights from any class of the people, and that we demand the removal of all political disqualifications.

6. That the defalcations, embezzlements and corruptions of the National Administration, and the prostitution of legislation to the demands of unscrupulous lobbyists and greedy monopolists, are a national scandal and disgrace, a most dangerous blow to the public credit, and an intolerable outrage upon the tax-payers of the country.

7. That, as the representatives of a Constitution-loving and law-abiding party, we deprecate and denounce every outbreak of lawlessness and violence, whether committed at the North or South; and that acts of Congress which authorize the employment of a standing army to garrison the place where elections are to be held, and to constitute a local police in the States, and which empower the officers of the Federal Administration to interpose military force for the purpose of overawing the political conventions of the people, are subversive of free government and a perpetual menace to public liberty.

8. That while the people of this country hope the time may come when they may extend the blessings of our form of government over the entire Continent, the course pursued by the Administration in its efforts to annex San Domingo, was an unjustifiable usurpation, and a wicked attempt to lay hold of the faith of this people in their high destiny, to serve the unworthy purpose of personal gain.

9. That while it is the State's duty to foster all proper public improvements of rivers within our borders, that the character of the improvements begun and projected on Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and the benefits to be derived therefrom, are such that it is matter of national concern which should be persistently pressed upon the attention of the General Government.

Whereas, Believing that no past habits of association and partisan affiliation should prevent the citizens of a free country from co-operating for the success of principles that are necessary for the public safety and vital to the cause of good government; therefore,

Resolved, That we commend the principles herein announced to the calm and candid judgment of the people of all parties in the State; and we ask in their behalf, and for the candidates nominated upon this platform, the support and suffrage of all our honest and patriotic fellow-citizens.

JAMES R. DOOLITTE was nominated for Governor by 123 out of 154 votes. He accepted the nomination in a carefully-prepared speech, hoping he might do something to save constitutional liberty and Republican institutions in substance as well as in name. He briefly reviewed the history of the country since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, during the war, the Emancipation proclamation, the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery, which he fully indorsed. He claimed that LINCOLN and JOHNSON fought for the reconstruction and the preservation of the rights of the States, but the spirits of evil were unloosed; and, disregarding oaths, pledges and Constitution, the Radicals forced a plan of reconstruction outside of the Constitution by military despotism and gross usurpation. The greatest event of the day is the restoration of the Government to the basis of the Fathers against the Radical dogma that States have no rights the Federal authority is bound to respect. Mr. DOOLITTLE closed with an earnest appeal to all lovers of the country to dismiss buried issues and rally to the salvation of republican institutions.

John A. Rice, of Waukesha County, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; Milton Montgomery for Secretary of State; Arton Klaus, Treasurer; Edward S. Bragg, Attorney-General; L. J. Johnson, State Prison Commissioner; N. D. Parker, Superintendent of Public Institutions; and Jacob Boden, Commissioner of Immigration.

THE GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

Cordial Indorsement of Gen. Grant and His Administration—Resolutions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 23.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held in this city on Monday, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the country owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Gen. GRANT, who has contributed so largely in securing and perpetuating the blessings of liberty and equal rights to all the citizens.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the Administration of President GRANT, and that we will use our utmost exertions to secure the delegation of the Empire State of the South for his renomination.

Republican Senatorial Convention in Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The Republican Senatorial Convention of the Thirty-third Ohio District today nominated D. W. HOWARD, of Fulton County, and W. P. GAGE, of Hancock County, candidates for Senators.

WASHINGTON.

Looking After the Patent Attorneys—One of Them Excluded from the Patent Office—A Converted Confederate—The Ohio Campaign—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—MARCUS P. NORTON, an inventor and patent attorney, was today, by an order from Commissioner LEGGETT, prohibited from having access to or making examination of papers on file in the office until further orders, except through an attorney in good standing. NORTON has for years been regarded with suspicion. He was a witness in the conspiracy trial, and was impeached by Judge OLIN. The cause of his suspension is explained briefly as follows: Under the law of 1870 all rejected applications could be revived. NORTON had several old cases to be taken up. One of them the Examiner refused to consider, because the assignees had not united with NORTON in the application, as the law requires, it having been found that an assignment had been made by him to RANSFORD and LOW. A day or two ago NORTON brought to the assignment division an agreement from RANSFORD and LOW, dated later than the assignment, by which they turned their interest back to him. There were some suspicious circumstances noticed, and the attention of the Commissioner was called to the case. He discovered that the paper although dated twelve years ago, must have been written only a short time, and the ink with which it was written turned black while exposed a few hours yesterday. NORTON acknowledged that it was a new paper, but claimed that the original was lost, and that he had made this copy from another copy. But of this no proof was presented. If the record had been made, the pretended agreement could have been withdrawn and destroyed, and the office must have gone by its record. It so happenod that affidavits from RANSFORD and LOW were in the office, in which they lay claim to an interest in this case. There are, moreover, several cases discovered were the proof seems overwhelming that NORTON has tampered with the secret files of the office to put his old cases in a way for a favorable re-examination. He will, however, be allowed an opportunity to make a defense before the Commissioner, who will assign him a day for the purpose.

AN EX-CONFEDERATE IN OFFICE.

A great deal of noise has been making for some time because a young man who was a rebel soldier, but since the war has "accepted the situation" and become a Republican, has an appointment in the Post-office Department. As the outcry is raised in anonymous letters printed in a paper here, it is not known how extensive the opposition really is. Today a hand-bill has been circulated in the Departments, giving notice of a serenade to the *Chronicle* for its course toward Mr. ROXBURY, who promises to be made as much of a celebrity as *Ginx's Baby*. ROXBURY's political indorsement is unexceptionable, and he was appointed as the result of a competitive examination. The question presented is whether a man who was identified with the rebel cause shall on that account be forever debarred from entering the civil service, however competent, although he has acted constantly and consistently with the Union Party ever since. The Senate gave expression to its opinion in confirming Gen. LONGSTREET and others nominated for public offices, and it is hardly possible the settlement made will be overturned. The opposition to the appointment apparently originated with some disappointed applicants, who, subsequent to the examination in which they had failed, discovered the political character of the one who had succeeded.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

The Ohio Republican canvas will open all over the State to-morrow night. Secretary DELANO is to speak at Sandusky, Gen. NOYES at Columbus, Senator SHERMAN at Toledo, Gov. HAYES at Zanesville, Gen. GARFIELD at Cincinnati, Senator MORTON at Dayton, Gov. LEE at Canton, and Congressman AMBLER at Cleveland. There are also a few other announcements. The news here is more and more encouraging to Republican expectations.

PERSONAL.

The President, it is rumored again, will come to-morrow, and again, all the absolute information that can be gained about it is against the probability of his coming.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—1 A. M.—The area of high pressure which was Tuesday night over New-England and Maryland has moved southward, and the barometer is falling over that region. The barometer has risen decidedly in the South Atlantic States, but the pressure has fallen somewhat over the lower lakes. Easterly winds veering more and more to the south have prevailed on the Atlantic coast, and cloudy weather with light rain is now reported from Connecticut to Virginia. Clear weather prevails from Lake Huron to Alabama and westward, and the barometer is rising in the north-west.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather, without material change, is probable for the country west of the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains, on Thursday. Falling barometer, with continued cloudy weather, is probable from Maine to North Carolina. No serious disturbance is apprehended for our coasts.

Exciting Ride in a Brooklyn Horse-Car.

Yesterday afternoon the brake of car No. 42 of the Cross-town line, of Brooklyn, gave way as it was passing down the steep grade from Hicks-street to the South Ferry, and, the vehicle being forsaken by the driver and his team, was permitted to go unrestrained. The vehicle was well filled with ladies, and the greatest consternation prevailed at the prospect of being hurled into the river. Just before reaching Furman-street the car jumped from the track and smashed up against the iron posts in front of the ferry entrance, crushing the dash-board and platform and tumbling the passengers in a heap on the floor. Beyond a few slight bruises no one was injured

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

Sad Termination of the International Contest.

Renforth, the English Stroke, Dies of Apoplexy.

Great Sorrow Manifested by the Spectators—A Melancholy Scene.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 23.—The international boat race between the celebrated Tyne and Paris crews came off today, in the harbor, though the event was not regularly decided, owing to the sudden death of JAMES RENFORTH, the stroke-oar of the English crew, he having been seized with apoplexy through over-exertion while the race was in progress. The event was the source of much excitement and sorrow among the thousands of spectators who had assembled at St. John from all parts of the world to witness the contest between these two representative crews of English and Canadian boatmen. Under the circumstances there remains but little for me to add, as the race has no interest as a test between the rival crews.

The day broke clear and bright, and there being very little wind stirring, the surface of the water on the course selected proved to be perfectly smooth, so that everything promised well for an excellent and telling race. The scene in the early morning hours was an exciting one, for all rose early and thousands of people thronged the shore in anticipation of witnessing the struggle for which so much preparation had been made. Countless steamers and other river craft plied to and fro, and found it difficult to make successful progress, so many were the small boats and canoes that darted about, hither and thither, in the most nonchalant fashion. Hoarse whistling by the steamers, the rising strains of the band employed by the Club, the cries of the petty showmen and peddlers of refreshments, the loud murmurs of the spectators as they gave vent to their suppressed excitement whenever some apparent movement was made near the judges' boat, all went to make up a scene not readily forgotten. The shore was lined with impromptu booths, grand stands for spectators, and all the odds and ends that go to make up a May Fair, reminding me forcibly of a race-course as witnessed in England or in Canada. Flags innumerable waved in every direction, of all sizes, colors and descriptions, though of course the red cross of St. George predominated. The sun rose bright and warm, and even at that early hour rendered everybody rather uncomfortable, so great was the press and crowd. Good humor, however, seemed universal, and very few disturbances occurred, owing, no doubt, to the fact that the bibulously inclined had not had sufficient time to feel the effects of the intoxicating liquor they had continued to imbibe since their daylight breakfast.

About 6½ o'clock the St. John crew made their appearance, being thus first on the ground, or rather the water, and the fact was made the source of much gratification to their adherents, as it was in utter contrast with their movements last year at Lachine, when it seemed impossible to induce them to appear. Notwithstanding their early appearance today, the St. John men were not quite decided to row in the race, as they had previously announced their decision to withdraw in case a sudden wind should render the water in any way rough or unstable. Smooth water seems to be a desideratum with the crew, and certainly they had no excuse today, for seldom did any sheet of water prove so complaisant as the course selected for the race. The colonial boat crew waited very patiently for fifteen or twenty minutes for their Transatlantic opponents to come forth, when the men left their boat and went on board the judges' boat, being probably afraid of a cramp from long sitting at their oars. Soon after this movement the famous crew organized by RENFORTH could be seen passing through the crowd of people assembled at the jetty, with their long and tapering boat held high above their heads. A minute after the craft was launched, the crew properly seated by their "coach," and then, amid hearty cheers from the spectators, the Tyne crew bent to their oars, and with a few strong and lusty pulls came swiftly toward the stake-boat.

Very little time was lost in arranging the preliminaries, the choice for position resulting in favor of the Tyne men, who immediately took the inside, at the same moment electrifying the spectators by simultaneously whirling their blue caps and stripping off their white knit shirts, thus revealing their stalwart and embrowned frames. The St. John men were more sedate and less demonstrative, as they quietly prepared themselves for the race on the judges' boat, and avoided a public toilet. As soon as the "Americans," as they are styled here, had entered their boat, and taken up the position allotted to them, there ensued a brief pause. At that moment the stillness was something wonderful. The two boat crews bent slowly and steadily forward, the tips of their spoon oars poised in the air, and every muscle being stretched in anticipation of the word to begin the race. The spectators were wild with suppressed excitement, though the suspense for the moment was so great that scarcely a foot or hand was moved in all that throng. Suddenly the voice of the referee was heard asking, "Are you ready?" The two stroke men quietly nodded their heads, and the referee. Mr. T. R. JONES, shouted, "Then go." As the last word was uttered the poised oars became instinct with life, and both boats fairly flew over the water, so sudden was the impetus they mutually received. As the race commenced the St. John men visibly secured the lead, when RENFORTH made a spurt and carried his boat to the advance. The Paris crew, however, had settled down resolutely to their work, and their steady stroke gradually told, and they imperceptibly stole ahead, and kept the lead, despite the manifest exertions of the Tyne men, who made tremendous efforts to reduce the gap, their "spurts" being wonderful for power and energy. Cheer after cheer rose from the mass of spectators as the race progressed, and when three-fourths of a mile had been gotten over, the St. John crew had increased their lead to over three lengths. Another desperate effort was then perceptible on the part of the Tyne men, when suddenly a wild cry rang out from that portion of the shore nearest the scene, and poor RENFORTH was seen to falter, let his oar slip, and he fell heavily forward from his seat. In a moment more the English crew changed their direction and pulled swiftly to the shore, where the gallant "stroke" who had so often led them to victory, was picked up and carried to a neighboring house. Soon after a coach was procured, and RENFORTH being placed therein, was at once removed tenderly but speedily to the quarters of the crew in the town. As the carriage passed through the crowds of people he appeared unconscious, and paid no heed to the many mournful utterances of the spectators. Despite the attention of the physicians summoned to his side, the great oarsman sank rapidly, and finally expired about 9 o'clock. Thus died a most gallant fellow, at the very moment when he anticipated another leaf to be added to his chapter of fame, and the fact that he expired in harness renders the event the more lamentable. His crew are naturally much affected by the sudden and wholly unexpected death of their leader, and the grief displayed by them is very touching. RENFORTH was so amiable a man in his personal intercourse with his crew and all who came in contact with him, that his sudden and awful fate renders all who knew him inconsolable for the loss of their friend. Poor JAMES RENFORTH was indeed a gallant sportsman, and his untimely death is much to be regretted.

It only remains for me to add that the St. John crew, wholly unaware of the cause that led the Tyne to so suddenly abandon the race, proceeded to pull over the course, which feat they accomplished in a little over forty minutes, and in apparent good form. The entire community is oppressed by the tragical ending of the day's proceedings, and an universal feeling of gloom and sorrow is manifested. Nothing is known at present relative to the regular programme of races which is to come off next week at Halifax. It is probable that a postponement will be decided upon. Now, everything is conjecture, however, and, in the present state of affairs, no accurate or reliable information can be gained.

Dispatches from the Associated Press.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 23.—After RENFORTH was brought ashore his recovery was but temporary, and he had not been in the Claremont House twenty minutes when he died. Three medical men were in attendance when he breathed his last at 8:52 o'clock. The scene about the Tyne head-quarters was indescribable.

It is admitted now that the race was fairly lost to the Tyne crew before RENFORTH was attacked. The Paris crew were too much ahead to be overtaken, and the condition of the men was excellent. They reached the turning stake in eighteen minutes, and made the entire race in thirty-nine minutes. On arriving in they showed hardly a sign of fatigue.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 23.—The announcement of RENFORTH's death at St. John fell like a thunderbolt in Halifax, causing intense excitement. The second Tyne crew say RENFORTH should not have rowed, as he was subject to fainting fits under excitement. The disaster causes a damper to the enthusiasm of the aquatic carnival, which had otherwise excellent prospects of success. No further entries have been made for any of the contests, and the programme for the present is disarranged. Anticipating the advent of suspicious characters, fifty special Police have been sworn in, to commence duty on Tuesday.

James Renforth.

JAMES RENFORTH was born on Rapids Banks, Gateshead, was the son of a ferryman on the Tyne, and was the greatest single-sculler ever known in England. He was twenty-eight years old, five feet seven and a half inches high, and weighed 157 pounds. When a very young man he enlisted in the service of the East India Company, and was in the Madras Fusileers until the transfer of the Company's forces to the Crown, when he obtained his discharge and returned home. Soon after he appeared in public athletic sports, for the first time, as a swimmer, displaying great efficiency and winning several important matches. He made his début as a rower in 1866, when he became practised with the oars while ferrying men from the shore to the piers of the old Tyne Bridge, which were being taken down. He won two or three small races for young men, and appeared in his first important race in 1868, when he was matched to row the brothers ROBERT and JAS. BOYD, for £50 each. He won both matches easily. After a match with JOHN BRIGHT had fallen through, rowers in the North could not be induced to face him, and nothing remained but a match with the Thames champion, HENRY KELLY, which was arranged and came off in November, 1868, on the Thames, and was won by RENFORTH, who got in two lengths ahead, in twenty-three minutes and 15 seconds. the course being one of four miles three furlongs, from Putney to Mortlake. In 1869, RENFORTH was matched with BRIGHT for £200, he giving the latter two lengths' start, the race being a mile and a half on the Tyne. BRIGHT fouled RENFORTH when he attempted to pass him about a quarter of a mile up the course from the start, and the referee ordered another race, which took place next day. Another foul took place, under circumstances similar to those of the day before, and BRIGHT got in first and was awarded the stakes. RENFORTH was, at that time, stroke of the Tyne champion crew, and with them he went to the Thames national regatta in August, 1869, where, after getting the worst position in the start, being fouled by a row-boat, and inveigled into the well-known eddy off Craven Point, his crew were beaten by the London four, consisting of KELLEY, HAMMERTON, MESSENGER and SADLER. Immediately after the winners were challenged by RENFORTH and his mates for £100 a side, but their challenge was not taken up, and they returned. After some negotiations, however, home-and-home matches for 100 sovereigns a side, each match, were arranged, the first of which came off on the Tyne in November, 1869, and resulted in a sad example being made of the Londoners. Before the second match was rowed KELLEY was made stroke of the London boat in place of HAMMERTON, who still remained in the crew, but though the contest was more exciting, the Northmen got in a length and a half ahead. On the day following the second match, RENFORTH and TAYLOR rowed for £100 over a three and a half mile course with KELLEY and SADLER, and after one of the most desperate contests ever recorded, the latter won. TAYLOR was dead beaten at the end of the first mile, and RENFORTH, by wonderful exertions, came near making himself winner at the finish, but KELLEY and SADLER, who had taken the lead, lay right in front of their opponent's boat the rest of the distance, and the desperate efforts of the champion at the finish only caused his boat to run into the Londoner's quarter.

The race at Lachine last September was the next great event in RENFORTH's rowing history. After the breaking up of the Tyne crew last year, RENFORTH issued a challenge through the Newcastle *Chronicle* offering to find a mate and row any other two men in the world for £200. After a time a match was arranged for the 16th of January last with WINSHIP and TAYLOR. RENFORTH chose as his partner HARRY KELLEY, and the race was rowed on the Tyne. Both pairs had to work their way through a line of drift-ice which lay across the river, RENFORTH and KELLEY losing somewhat by the operation, but they got away again about even with their opponents and crossed the line six lengths ahead. The same parties rowed on the 15th of June last at the Tyne Regatta, and RENFORTH and KELLEY were beaten, but it was a well-known fact that KELLEY was a sick man when he went into the boat, he having been under the doctor's hands for more than a week. On the same day, however, RENFORTH's four, consisting of himself, PERCY, CHAMBERS and BRIGHT, beat TAYLOR's four by a length and a half. A fortnight after, RENFORTH went with his four to the Durham Regatta, and having only local crews of small calibre to compete with, won easily.

RENFORTH was one of the finest types of the athlete ever known, and had a splendid physique. He had a large, bull-dog sort of a head, with hair rather short, and very short chin-whiskers. His face had rather a dull, unintellectual appearance, and were it not for a certain good-natured, respectful look, he would seem to be by nature intended for a prize-fighter. His eyes were brown, and a little sleepy-looking. In fact he had the appearance of a man whose muscular powers have been developed to the utmost, thus compelling a certain torpidity of the intellect. His arms, chest and shoulders, and indeed his whole body above the waist, was of a man six feet high. His legs were shorter than they ought to be by just as much as his stature fell short of six feet, but they were remarkably thick and muscular. JAMES MACE, who was an old personal friend, says JAMES' brother STEPHEN, formerly a trainer, was subject to fits, and it is probable that the deceased had the same tendency.

The Strasbourg Library—Contributions Solicited to Supply the Places of Destroyed Works.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Information has been received here that Gen. Count BISMARCK BOHLEN, nephew of Prince BISMARCK, and the German Emperor's Governor-General of Alsace, has solicited and officially authorized Col. M. RICHARDS MUCKLE, of this city, to act as his representative in the United States on behalf of the Strasbourg Library, which was seriously damaged by the war. He is to appeal to publishers, authors, colleges, historical, scientific and literary associations throughout the United States for contributions of books toward the re-establishment of this famous and ancient library, in connection with associations formed for the same purpose in Germany and England.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

All the physicians in Lowell, Mass., now at home, have given written statements of the cases of small-pox they had under treatment. Aug. 22 five cases were reported at the Corporation Hospital by Dr. GRAVES, and four by Dr. LEIGHTON at the City Hospital. In the thirty-five reports made, thirty-two reported no cases. The whole number of cases was twenty-one.

The Board of Managers of the Lincoln Monument Association, recently examined the statue of Mr. LINCOLN, which is being cut at Chicopee, Mass., and pronounce the likeness to be good. They have also had some success in raising funds for some groups of statuary to complete the original design of the monument.

R. W. TAYLOR, First Controller of the Treasury, has addressed a letter to the Internal Revenue Commissioner, announcing that upon consultation with the Secretary, it has been decided not to take any final action in relation to refunding income taxes paid by State officers at present.

Baron DE CAMIN, whose lectures against Popery were the cause of the recent riot in Ogdensburg, was assaulted in the street there yesterday, knocked down, and seriously injured by JOHN MULVANY, Captain of the schooner *W. B. Allen*, who has fled to Canada to avoid arrest.

An affray among roughs, last night, in a disreputable saloon in Albany, resulted in the wounding of THEODORE HENDERER, in the hand and arm, and JAMES MCGUIRE, a circus actor, in the shoulder, by a desperado named CHARLES RUSS.

There is no longer any doubt about the appearance of the army worm, in unusual numbers, through the richest cotton counties of Alabama, and the rains now falling will aid their development.

The recent heavy demand for the new five per cent. bonds has developed a very great increase in the call for bonds of the lower denomination, of $50 and $100, which is understood to be due to investments in these securities by the working classes.

The clerks of the loan branch of the Treasury are now kept very busy packing and preparing for transmission abroad the large number of bonds for which subscriptions have recently been made.

The funeral of Lieut. HUGH W. MCKEE, of the United States Navy, who was killed in Corea, will take place at Lexington, Ky., today, at 5 o'clock P. M. The ceremonies will be conducted with full military honors.

The through freight-train from Concord, N.H., south, on the Northern Railroad, overtook and ran into the way freight, south, near Andover Centre, yesterday, badly smashing the engine and twelve cars.

REBECCA WHITE, (colored,) employed at the Ocean House, Cape Island, N. J., was found dead in the street yesterday morning. A post-mortem examination has been ordered, owing to the conflicting testimony in the case.

Judge BUCKNER, of St. Charles, Mo., in behalf of Randolph, Audrain, Montgomery, Warren and St. Charles Counties, has filed a petition for a receiver to take charge of the North Missouri Railroad.

ISAAC DAVIS, charged with robbing the trunk of Mr. GILLETT, one of the victims of the New-Hamburg disaster, was arrested last night at Poughkeepsie. More of the stolen property was found in his possession.

The Forest Citys, of Rockford, Ill., and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, yesterday, in the latter city, played five innings, when rain stopped the game. The Forest Citys scored 3 and the Athletics 12.

At Rockport, Ind., yesterday, the factory of HOENIG & Co., with a large amount of lumber, also ROBERTSON's livery-stables, were burned by an incendiary. Loss $20,000.

JAMES SPINDELL has been arrested in St. Louis, Mo., on a charge of obtaining several thousand dollars worth of goods under false pretenses from citizens of Pana, Illinois.

A porter of the propeller *City of Concord*, named WALTER MOTT, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was drowned by falling overboard on Tuesday night.

JOHN A. MARTIN and GEO. A. CRAWFORD have been appointed Commissioners for Kansas to the centennial celebration of American independence.

Capt. FRANCIS BLACK, of the Fourth Artillery, has been retired and his name placed on the list of officers whose disability results from long and faithful service.

A brakeman named HENRY GEROW, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was killed near Garrison yesterday, his head coming in contact with a bridge over the track.

JOSEPH P. REILLY, a medical student in St. Louis, died on Tuesday from an overdose of morphine, taken with quinine for chills.

JOHN GRAY's flouring-mill, at Newburg, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $3,000.

The subscriptions of the five per cent. loan reported at the Treasury yesterday, amount to $1,061,000 from American agents.

The President is expected to return to Washington today.

MARY VINCENT, of Philadelphia, committed suicide by drowning yesterday morning.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have reached Berlin.

The Prince and Princess of WALES are at Langenschwalback, near Wiesbaden.

CHAS. P. BLACKMAN has been appointed Postmaster at West Killingly, Conn.

First Lieut. JOHN MCCOY, of the Sixteenth Infantry, has resigned.

THE TIMES AND THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

The City Authorities Determine to Commence Evasive Litigation—What Mayor Hall Says About it.

A rumor has been current in the City Hall for some days past that proceedings would shortly be commenced by the City authorities against the owners of the TIMES Building to eject them from the same, on the ground that the land on which the building is erected belongs to the City. Our reporter yesterday had an interview with Mayor HALL, when the Mayor made the following statement in answer to a request for information:

You see, about a century ago, the City donated the property, bounded by Park-row, Beekman and Nassau streets and Printing House-square, to the trustees of the Brick Church. They gave them a deed of it with an "if." In other words, the deed contained a clause to the effect that if the land was used for any purposes other than religious, the property should revert to the City. As a proof of where the absolute title rested, as late as 1835 the trustees of the Brick Church applied to the City for authority to use a portion of their building for a lecture and reading-room. Subsequently they wished to dispose of their property and move up-town, and they offered it all round, but no one would buy it. Then they offered it to the Government, for a Post-office site, and Mr. CALEB CUSHING, who was then, I think, Attorney-General, examined the title, but found that the Brick Church people could not make a valid title to the property. Subsequently the late Mr. RAYMOND, of the TIMES, and Mr. JAMES B. TAYLOR fixed on this site as an eligible one for a newspaper office, and a resolution was put through the Common Council, known as the "Forty Thieves," that the City should give a quit-claim deed of this property. Mayor WOOD vetoed it. Not long afterward, an indefinite sort of agreement was entered into that on receipt of a nominal sum, $40,000 or $50,000 I believe, *the City should forego all claim to this property*.

Our reporter here remarked that the receipt of this money by the City authorities would seem to be sufficient evidence that they had surrendered all claim to the property.

The Mayor replied that the City *had no right to receive this money!* The Mayor concluded his remarks by stating that there were several points of law involved, that the litigation would assuredly be both tedious and expensive, and that at the meeting of the Common Council a resolution would be adopted directing him to take proceedings to recover this property.

Shortly afterward the Board of Aldermen met and adopted the following resolution, which was offered by Alderman WOLTMAN.

Whereas, Eminent counsel are of the opinion that the title to the land known as the Brick Church property, bounded by Park-row, Nassau-street and Beekman-street, is vested in the Corporation of this City, such title never having been legally or equitably divested, and it is the duty of the corporate authorities to recover possession of this valuable property; therefore.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take immediate proceedings in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to recover possession of the said property.

The Mayor also stated that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund would meet during the day, and direct the money received for the surrender of their claim to the property to be returned at once. The Commissioners, however, held no meeting yesterday

EUROPEAN MATTERS.

Progress of the Communist Trials at Versailles.

The Order to Execute the Hostages Traced to Ferre.

Probable Retirement of the Austrian Baron Von Beust.

A Cholera Vessel from a Foreign Port at Shields, England.

Threatened Famine in the Southern Parts of Hungary.

Merciless Exactions of the Government for Taxes.

FRANCE.

Argument in the Communist Trials—Facts Established by the Testimony.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 23.—In the Court-martial today, the argument for the prosecution was concluded, and the counsel for the prisoners commenced to sum up. The accused, FERRE, attempted to read a printed defense, in which he declares that he looks to the future rehabilitation of France for vengeance. He was called to order by the Court, and not permitted to proceed. The evidence given before the Court-martial establishes the fact that Federals disguised as firemen fed the flames in Paris with petroleum. M. COLLET, a prison director under the Commune, deposed that he received M. FERRET's order to shoot the hostages under his charge, and that he declined to comply therewith.

Assembly Proceedings—The National Guard Question—Theirs' Status—Paying the Indemnity—Fire on a Steamer.

VERSVILLES, Aug. 23.—M. GAMBETTA has proposed to the Republican Union of Deputies, the dissolution of the Assembly on the 1st of May, 1872. The Assembly, today, approved the new additional taxes, and decided to proceed to the immediate discussion of the question of the disarmament of the National Guard. At a meeting of the Deputies of the Left a counter bill was adopted for the disarmament of the National Guard. It is asserted that M. THIERS accepts the bill as a Government measure. It is thought that all parties in Paris will agree upon the gradual disarmament of the National Guard when the bill for the reorganization of the army becomes a law. The prolongation of the power of M. THIERS as President of the Republic is now assured. It is reported that M. RIVET, not MARC GIRARDIN, will be the reporter of the Committee on the prolongation of M. THIERS' powers. Another installment of 300,000,000 francs of the war indemnity has been paid to Germany. A great fire has occurred on board the French steamship *France*, at anchor off Marseilles. The fire has been subdued, but the vessel and cargo are much damaged, and the loss is heavy.

CHOLERA.

Four Cases and Two Deaths in Berlin—An Infected Ship at Shields.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—There have been four cases of cholera in this city, of which two resulted in death.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A foreign ship has arrived at Shields with the cholera on board.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 23.—The Government here is acting in concert with that of Italy, to prevent the introduction of cholera in either country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Labor Disturbances at Newcastle-on-Tyne—The Ballot—The Irish Potato Crop not a Failure.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—On Tuesday serious disturbances occurred at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where workmen are on a strike and new hands have been employed in their places. The disturbances continue today, and the authorities contemplate the calling out of the militia to effect the restoration of order....A collision occurred last night on the Midland Railroad near Leicester. Many persons were injured. A meeting in favor of the ballot was held at Birmingham last evening, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted condemning the course the House of Lords in the rejection of the bill providing for the use of the ballot at elections.

The statement which has been made public by some of the newspapers that Right Honorable CHICHESTER FORTESCUE will succeed Earl SPENCER as Viceroy of Ireland is authoritatively pronounced untrue. The report that the potato crop of Ireland is almost ruined by the blight proves to have been an exaggeration. A semi-official statement, which appears in print today, says the crop is a good one.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Great Suffering in Southern Hungary—Extensive Tracts of Agricultural Land Flooded—Rigorous Revenue Measures.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Fearful misery prevails in Southern Hungary. At Banat one-third of the country is under water. In consequence of bad administration the dams were suffered to fall into ruin, and thus became flooded extensive tracts of land, reclaimed during the reign of MARIA THERESA and made fruitful with grain-fields. Added to this are the unusual storms this season, and the excessive severity of the Government in collecting the arrears of taxes. Hail-storms have destroyed the garden fruits, vineyards and grain-fields, and the trees even have been stripped of their leaves. The Government is seizing for taxes the cattle of the peasants. Some villages owe an amount of arrears greater than the value of their whole property. Agriculture, trade, and industry in general, are ruined, and a famine is impending.

Retirement of Baron Beust Foreshadowed—Movements of the Emperor William—Spanish Finances—The Italian Cabinet.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—The *Free Press* of today, in a leading editorial, hints at the retirement of Baron BEUST, and urges, as a political demonstration, his election as Deputy from Vienna in the Austrian Parliament.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Emperor WILLIAM will remain at Gastein a fortnight, and will then visit the King of Bavaria at Munich. Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM has returned from his visit to England.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—A decree has been issued, providing for the issue of a loan on the 6th of September, the amount to be 150,000,000 pesetas, and the rate of interest three per cent. The Spanish Government has ordered the release of Señor LAFARGUE, who was recently arrested as a member and agent of the International Society.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Reports which have been current of a crisis in the Italian Government, prove to be unfounded.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Two More Messages from Mayor Hall.

Further Attempts of the Ring Advocate to Wriggle Out of a Bad Position.

Lengthy Explanations but no Figures—Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors to "Investigate" the City Accounts.

The Board of Supervisors met at 1 P. M. yesterday by special call, Mr. Coman in the chair. Neither the Mayor nor Recorder Hackett was present. A bill for $1,500 for refreshments furnished the Ninth Regiment on the day of the riots was referred to a Committee.

A resolution was read to pay four of the clerks of the Marine Court $1,000 each for extra services rendered in making out naturalization papers, and searching for records of lost papers.

Mr. Hart wished to know whether the resolution had been before a Committee.

The Chairman said the claims were indorsed by the six Judges of the Marine Court.

Mr. Hart said if all the Judges in New-York signed them it could have nothing to do with the matter. It was the duty of the Board of Supervisors to audit such claims, and to ascertain through its Committees whether the work had been performed, and whether the amount asked for was a fair compensation for it.

Mr. Plunkett said the resolutions had been presented to the Board some time ago and laid over. He could give any information desired in respect to it.

Mr. Hart hoped it would be referred to the Committee on Civil Courts. That was the proper place for it. The resolution was, however, adopted.

A similar resolution to pay Wm. J. Finegan, Third Assistant Clerk of the Marine Court, $1,000, for extra services in making out naturalization papers, was read, and the same objections offered by Mr. Hart. It was, nevertheless, adopted.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

Col. Joline, the Mayor's Secretary, here appeared with a bulky document, behind which he was nearly hidden, and laid it on the Clerk's desk, with the following message:

Mayor's Office, Aug. 16, 1871.

To the Board of Supervisors:

The Controller's annual report for the municipal year ending May 1, 1871, was accompanied by statistical tables intended to furnish in detail lists of the expenditures which that report merely aggregated. These tables were being printed when it became evident that public sentiment demanded much more minuteness of statement than had been usual for the Finance Department to give or than the tables in process of printing supplied. The Mayor, therefore, with the hearty concurrence of the Controller, recalled the tables, and in place of them has provided the budget herewith sent. They comprise accounts also of the additional quarter of the year that has elapsed since the Mayor's message was filed, and reprints for the year 1869 in the form selected. They make a chronological collection of the warrants drawn upon the County Treasury from the 1st of January, 1869, to the 1st of July, 1871, and are substantially transcripts in current order from the warrant books of the Department of Finance, and necessarily include each and every sum paid out from it during that period, with the name of the payee and reference to the subject matter of payment. The printing of this huge budget was begun, but when the accounts of 1869 were ready for publication, it became apparent that the delays in completing the publication were used injuriously to the City credit. Therefore the printing has been intermitted in order to afford to both friends and enemies of the City Government access to the accounts, although they are partly in manuscript. Those which relate to the county are now sent to you, and those which relate to the City have been transmitted to the Common Council. It is due to our constituents and the public credit that two official acts be done: First, the Mayor should furnish an accompanying statement of facts for illustration; second, that a committee of your body should be appointed (as the only legally appropriate Committee) to investigate these and all county vouchers, (if they need investigation,) and, at the same time, to permit participation in your labors of any unbiased, unexceptionable and unpartisan committee of tax-payers so desiring. We are all generally familiar with those legislative events which preceded, or attended, or followed the passage of acts popularly known as the City charter and the Supervisors' law of 1870. These laws could not have been enacted unless some compromise of personal, official and political differences between legislators, or between them and county or city officials, had been first made. The recovery of supreme local government by the City and county appeared to a large majority of the commonalty to be of vital importance. It would have been inconsistent in the highest degree to retain an elective and independent Board of Supervisors, as some legislators wished. Besides, the existing Board was composed of both Republicans and Democrats, and the effect of the mooted change would be to make its new members entirely of one party, (Democratic,) and to legislate out of office all who were Republicans. Many legislators were found prepared to vote for the charter who would not vote for the abolition of the Board of Supervisors unless some means could be devised whereby all existing contracts and claims then pending before the old Board should be paid. Suffice it to say that, as one of the means of compromise, the following section of the County Tax Levy was agreed to. It was one which received the votes of leaders in both parties, and it was understood to be a legislative direction to pay off the claims aforesaid:

"Section 4. All liabilities against the County of New-York, incurred previous to the passage of this act, shall be audited by the Mayor, Controller, and present President of the Board of Supervisors, and the amounts which are found to be due shall be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds of the County of New-York, payable during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and the Board of Supervisors shall include, in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, an amount sufficient to pay said bonds, and the interest thereon. Such claims shall be paid by the Controller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same, upon the certificate of the officers named herein."

In this section are used two words of broad significance: "Liabilities," "Claims." They were only limited by the sentence, "incurred previous to the passage of this act." The word "incurred" was also of extensive relation. The same may be said of the phrase, "found to be due." It was clear that the duties of the officers who were to give the "certificate" were merely ministerial, and that when liabilities had been legally incurred, and precise amounts upon them had been previously determined as, and found, due under engagements or contract, they were to be paid according to the intent and wording of the legislative mandate; and that the officers named did not constitute a court for claims, but simply a ministerial board for inspection and certification. Soon after the passage of the act the officers named in the section met and adopted the following resolution:

Controller's Office, May 5, 1870.

The undersigned meet as a commission under and by virtue of section 4 of chapter 382 of the laws of 1870.

On motion of the Mayor, it is

Resolved, That the County Auditor collect from the appropriate committees of the Board of Supervisors all bills and liabilities against the County incurred prior to April 26, 1870, and amounts now due thereon; that the evidence of the same be the authorization for the same by the said Board or its appropriate committees, on certificate of Clerk or President, and that thereupon the said County Auditor annex the voucher to the appropriate blanks for our signature, as directed by the section aforesaid, and payment.

Signed by the officers named.

They reposed the utmost confidence in the County Auditor, as indeed they were justified in doing, because for a great number of years, as Treasurer of Sheriffs Orser, Willett, Kelly and Lynch, and as County Auditor for two terms in the Controller's office, he had given satisfaction and inspired confidence. The claims and liabilities contemplated by the spirit and letter of the legislative mandate were found by him to consist almost wholly of employments and purchases made and for services performed during several years in and about the Court-house and armories—subjects which prior Legislatures, not of Democratic majority, had exclusively and peculiarly put under control of the Supervisors as substantial Commissioners, and which the Supervisors had acted upon.

The Mayor, speaking for himself, was impressed with the magnitude of the liabilities, claims and amounts found to be due, and especially by the enormous interest that had already accrued upon them, but, in addition to the interpretation of the law making him a ministerial agent of the Legislature to pay off the claims found due, it was also his official desire to extinguish all debt legacies of the old County Government, large though they might be, so as to not incumber the operations of the new one, nor to embarrass its treasury with the clamor of claimants yearly at Albany, or with additional costs, charges, and interest. There was, and is, nothing upon the face of the bills as they were collected from the custody of the Clerk of the Supervisors, and adjusted by the County Auditor, to suggest suspicion of bad faith to any one, and especially not to one familiar with the history of the provisions of the legislative section, even if inquiry into the incurring and progress of the liabilities had been technically legal. Neither was there anything to suggest that the charges were more exorbitant than the generality of deferred claims of years' standing always are, against national, State or local treasuries, by creditors who are driven to swell their bills often, as is said, to provide against the contingency of a public debtor possibly postponing and procrastinating payment. At all events they were, and are to be, considered matters of express contracts and had been (in the language of the act) "incurred."

The Controller issued his revenue bonds under the section as commanded, and thus liquidated, according to legislative mandate, the old legacies of liabilities. Ordinarily, and according to the command of the section, those bonds must have been included in the taxes of this year. They would then, of course, have largely swelled the taxes of 1871. Subsequent legislation directed that these Revenue Bonds should be provided for by the issue of long bonds, so as to distribute upon the future the burden of the taxation incurred under operation of the legislative direction in the section quoted. (In the same manner the Legislature of 1871, instead of compelling the County of New-York to raise nearly two millions of taxes to pay off the County proportion of the State Bounty Debt, which falls due this year, ordered its amount to be funded for future care, and thus further diminished present taxation.) The partisans of the Federal Government claim applause for a reduction of the volume of the debt incurred to promote the prosperity of the Union, or to pay enormous legacies in alleged past mismanagement of Federal affairs. The City Debt has necessarily enlarged to promote and meet metropolitan growth or extinguish old liabilities. Yet how does the Federal Government reduce the debt? Why, by levying enormous, direct or indirect, taxes on the present generation. If our City Government pursued the like policy, and levied even the high rates of taxation which are common to most cities (not two or three per cent., but four, five and six,) it could, like the Federal Government, make the present generation materially diminish our own debt and all its necessary accretions, instead of putting that burden on posterity. By levying taxes we could pay now for permanent improvements which will last through years to come, and which will, by increasing the value of property, render it easy for the next generation to extinguish the permanent debt. For instance, New-York could by taxation pay now the whole cost of taking and laying out Parks and Boulevards; but would this be wise or fair?

In conjunction with these accounts the Mayor also takes opportunity to file with you the valuation of the resources of City and County, made by Messrs. Courtlandt Palmer, Anthony J. Bleecker, and Adrian H. Muller. Their schedules are minute in information. They have been several months engaged in the work, employing assistants and examining experts. They have aimed at a conservative minimum valuation, rather than one amenable to the criticism of an overestimate. Their schedules are aggregated as follows, but the full details deserve to be published at length:

Schedule A.	
Miscellaneous property	$4,863,740 00
Schedule B.	
Sundry lots	2,719,307 00
Schedule C.	
Public Charities and Correction	13,583,000 00
Schedule D.	
Board of Education	6,093,570 00
Schedule E.	
Fire Department	1,100,175 00
Schedule F.	
Police Department	1,619,440 00
Schedule G.	
Markets	4,267,374 00
Schedule H.	
Public squares and parks	106,416,460 00
Schedule I.	
Wharves and piers, North River	7,698,000 00
Schedule J.	
Wharves and piers, East River	5,624,433 00
Schedule K.	
Croton Aqueduct Department	90,000,000 00
Total	$243,985,499 00

But it is eminently proper that the local county Legislature, in any mode just to our resources, should adopt some method (if the one herein first advised be not selected) of scrutinizing the accounts and put to confusion the evident partisan conspiracy which has been formed against the credit of the City and county at home as well as abroad.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

Mr. Schlichtling moved that, in accordance with the suggestions contained in the message, a committee of three members of the Board be appointed to audit the accounts.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Schlichtling, Hackett and Jerome were appointed as such committee.

The bills of J. M. Tracy for supplies furnished the County Jail during July, amounting to $3,592 98, and of E. Devoe & Co. for stationery furnished the Sheriff's Office, amounting to $8,636 50 were ordered to be paid.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Aldermen—Another Message from the Mayor in Relation to the City Accounts.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair. A communication was received from the Mayor as follows, from which we omit all that is expressed in the message to the Supervisors:

Mayor's Office, Aug. 16, 1871.

To the Common Council:

Those accounts which relate to the City are now sent to you, and those which relate to the County have been transmitted to the Board of Supervisors. It is due to our constituents and the public credit that two official acts be done: First, the Mayor should furnish an accompanying statement of facts for illustration; second, that a committee of your body should be appointed (as the only legally appropriate Committee) to investigate these and all City vouchers, (if they need investigation,) and, at the same time, to permit participation in your labors of any unbiassed, unexceptionable, and unpartisan Committee of tax-payers so desiring.

A very large proportion of the payments embraced by these City accounts arise out of the following sections:

"Sec. 7. The Controller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to pay the claims which have been found to be due to the members of Engine Companies Number Thirty-six, Thirty-seven, Thirty-eight, Thirty-nine and Forty, and Hook and Ladder Companies Numbers Thirteen, Fourteen, and Fifteen, under the provisions of section seven, chapter eight hundred and seventy-six, Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and to raise the additional amount required for such purpose by the issue of stock of the City of New-York in like manner as provided by said section seven of chapter eight hundred and seventy-six, Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the interest and principal thereof to be raised also in the manner therein provided.

Sec. 8. For the payment of the obligations incurred by the late Metropolitan Fire Commissioners in constructing and erecting a new and perfected system of fire-alarm telegraph and telegraphic apparatus and appliances therewith connected, and for the purpose of completing the same, and securing the use thereof to the Fire Department of the City of New-York, the Controller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and to issue bonds therefor, which shall be known as "Fire Telegraph Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," said bonds to be signed by the Controller and the Mayor, and sealed with the official seal of the corporation, attested by the Clerk thereof, and transferable in the usual manner, according to the rules prescribed by the Controller, and to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal thereof shall be redeemable within fifteen years from the passage of this act. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are hereby authorized and directed to order and cause to be raised, by tax upon the estates by law subject to taxation within the City and County of New-York, an amount sufficient in each year to pay the interest on the bonds herein authorized, and also an amount sufficient to pay and redeem the said bonds at their maturity.

Sec. 10. The authority given by section seven, chapter eight hundred and fifty-three, laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to the Controller of the City of New-York, to adjust claims, put into suit against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, is hereby abrogated and annulled, and no greater amount of 'accumulated debt bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York' shall be issued than will be sufficient to provide for the payment of whatever claims may have been adjusted by the Controller of the City of New-York previous to the passage of this act, except that the Controller *shall* adjust and pay, under the aforesaid authority, the liabilities incurred by the late Street and Croton Aqueduct Departments, to the time of the abolition of the said departments, and the outstanding claims for printing and advertising; such adjustment to be made within sixty days from the passage of this act. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are hereby authorized and directed to order, and caused to be raised by tax upon the estates, by law subject to taxation, within the City and County of New-York, an amount sufficient in each year to pay the interest on the accumulated debt bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also an amount sufficient to pay and redeem said bonds in the years in which the same, by the terms thereof, will mature."

These sections were passed by the Legislature as integral parts of the chapter scheme by which hybrid, dislocated, and conflicting municipal and metropolitan departments were abolished, and a uniform system of City Government established. It will be observed by section 10 that the adjusted claim enactment of 1868 was repealed, except as to existing liabilities in the late Street and Croton Aqueduct Departments, and outstanding claims for printing and advertising. These old City claims were large, but they all reached the Controller correctly certified, audited and put into suit. They were all incurred under departments which had been legislatively made independent of Mayor and Common Council.

It may be relevant to add, that the Controller, like every other fiscal executive officer, is dependent to a large extent upon the judgment and action of various and appropriate bureaux, and especially of the Audit Bureau; and to remember in such connection that the financial details of the debit and credit accounts of the Department of Finance of our City Government are in magnitude second only to that of the Federal Government. It is also pertinent to understand that when a Department certifies to a debt, and it has been thus audited, a mandamus can issue to compel payment.

Enlarged criticism has been made upon the payment of those liabilities. Even in view of it the Mayor is of opinion that he would feel compelled to perform at this time precisely the official services which he performed at the dates of the criticised warrants in countersigning them. The Mayor regards his countersigning of all warrants to be no more than testifying to the verity of the paper called a warrant; that it is an official document, is drawn correctly in form and comes from the proper sources, with the endorsements of the proper bureaus and departments. The departments either make general requisitions upon the Controller for aggregate sums (holding their own responsibility for the integrity of vouchers,) or for particular amounts upon specific contracts or vouchers in duplicate, which they send to him doubly certified by the head of the appropriate bureau and by the head of the department wherein the expense has been incurred. It is utterly impossible in an immense government such as this of the City of New-York, that its executive head, or even the head of the Finance Department, should become personally acquainted with every detail and incident of its fiscal accounts. Indeed a large proportion of the vouchers are legally on file among various departments—such as Health, Fire, Police, Public Instruction and Parks.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed in accordance with the suggestions contained in the message.

The accounts referred to in the message, and that sent to the Board of Supervisors, will not, according to a statement made by the Mayor, be in print for some weeks to come. they will make, he says, 8,000 pages of the usual official document size.

A resolution by Mr. James Irving was adopted, accepting, with thanks, a photograph of an old engraving of the former City Hall, located at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, donated by Mr. George Pesinger, of Washington Market.

The Board then adjourned.

Destructive Fire in Long Island City.

At an early hour yesterday morning three large tenement-houses, located on Jackson-avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Long Island City, were destroyed by fire, which originated in a rather novel manner. Mr. and Mrs. Borus, who lived in one of the apartments, attended a picnic on Tuesday, and on their return late in the night Mr. Borus accused his wife of dancing and flirting altogether too much with a certain young man. The wife retorted, and the husband seized an ax and struck at his wife. Instead of hitting her it struck the lamp, knocking it to pieces and scattering the oil all over the apartment. An explosion simultaneously occurred, and the occupants of the building had as much as they could do to escape with their lives. Mr. Borus was one of the principal losers, he having a grocery-store on the first floor of one of the buildings. One of the buildings belonged to Mr. Scully. The owners of the others could not be ascertained. The Fire Department was promptly on hand, but could do but little toward saving the building, as no water could be reached.

ENGLISH TOPICS.

Mr. Whalley's Prowess—The British Association—Doctrines of Shakerism—Mormonism—The Alabama Difficulty—Ladies in Parliament—Purchase in the Church—The British Navy—Sentiment on American Affairs—The Weather.

From a Special Correspondent.

Malvern, England, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

The Ballot bill has been defeated by the House of Lords, and we are waiting to know what Mr. Gladstone will do about it. It is a stand-up fight between the Liberal Premier and the British Senate. He refused to dissolve or resign when the Lords passed a vote of censure the other day, on his overriding them with a higher prerogative than their own. Now, the most important measure of the session—almost the only important one—is defiantly defeated. Lord Salisbury, continuing the moderate counsels of Mr. Disraeli, defies the Liberal majority in the Commons. It would have been easy enough to have defeated the bill by not acting upon it. Only two days were left to consider it; but the Lords took the bolder course, and threw it out. According to my ideas of the British Constitution, we must have a new Government or a new House of Commons. I am disposed to think that *Punch* killed the Ballot bill. The cartoon of a British voter, with one bandage over his eyes, another over his mouth, his ear stuffed with cotton, and his hands bound fast, being led up to vote so that nobody, not even himself, could know how he voted, was too much for their Lordships. It was dreadfully un-English. Six members of the House of Commons tried to vote the other night on the proposed system. It may have been after dinner, but five of the six blundered so in the process, that their votes would have been illegal.

MR. WHALLEY'S PROWESS.

In all great crises we hear from Mr. Whalley. A few nights ago, when the House was crowded with the unfinished business of the most unproductive session on record, he rose and gave notice that he would move an address to Her Majesty praying her to inform the House how many Papists there are in the Cabinet. Amid the cheers and laughter which always greet these amiable eccentricities, he gravely announced that some of his constituents were of opinion that several of the Cabinet held religious beliefs very different from those they publicly profess. There is no doubt that Mr. Whalley and his friends are very uneasy at the conspiracy of Mr. Gladstone and Archbishop Manning to destroy the Protestant faith in England. But the remedy is so easy we only want a staunchly Protestant Prime Minister—and who so worthy as he who has once attained that dizzy height—the author of *Lothair*?

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association seems to have a good time at Edinburgh, but I do not see that the philosophers have been more successful this this year than the politicians. "Nobody," says the *Times*, "wishes to be the natural and legitimate descendant of a lichen, a spark, a gorilla, a casual germ, a festering sporule, a protoplasm." In the Biological section they quarreled over the descent of man, and, if the reporters are not prejudiced, their efforts to make beasts of themselves were crowned with a measure of success. And, really, when one spends an hour in the monkey-house at the "Zoo," he gets to feel as if he were staying with his relations. They chatter, scold, tease each other, steal right and left, talk lots of scandal, I am sure, if we could but understand their lingo, and seem, in several particulars, to be so demoralized as to be almost human. Add together the similarities of monkeys to men, and those of men to monkeys, and you have a very strong argument in favor of the Darwinian hypothesis. They appear to have felt the full force of it in the Scottish capital. Not that the Apists had it all their own way. A paper read in the "Anteriological Department of the Biological Section" argued "that man has a faculty not possessed by the ape, a spiritual insight enabling him to distinguish qualities, and to separate them, as objectives of thought, from the things to which they belong, and that the superior size of the brain in man could not be accounted for on the theory of natural selection."

DOCTRINES OF SHAKERISM.

Elder Evans, of Mount Lebanon, had a full and fashionable house on Sunday, at St. George's Hall, to hear his lecture on Shakerism, which he has since repeated in several of the large provincial towns, and if the Malthusian Problem is not satisfactorily solved, it will not be the fault of Elder Frederick. Mr. Hepworth Dixon denied that he was a Shaker, having a wife and a houseful of rosy children, but he took the chair because he "was probably the only Englishman in the assembly who had actually slept under a Shaker roof, and seen with his own eyes the beautiful Eden the order had created"—Elder Evans himself being a Welshman, "with a slight American accent." Then the Elder explained the fall of man, and said there must be a God the Mother as well as God the Father, the latter having some years ago become incarnate in Ann Lee. Christ is not God, and the only hope for the salvation of the world is a return to the Mosaic dispensation. "Shakerism," he said, "was nothing more than Quakerism divested of its ordinations relative to the giving and taking in marriage. Among Shakers, however, the male enjoyed the female and the female the male in a spiritual sense just as much as in an other community."

MORMONISM.

The Mormons have made and are making thousands of converts. Even the Monogamic sect is doing something in England, and I see no reason why Elder Evans should not make a few Shakers. It may be hard to believe in the divinity of Mother Lee and in spiritual marriage, but the capacities of human belief are enormous—a clear advance on anything we are acquainted with in the gorilla. Elder Evans announced that he had been sent as the first missionary of Shakerism in England, and a newspaper called *The Shaker* has already been issued by a spiritualist publisher, for the Shakers Elder Evans declared to be "free-thinking spiritualists."

THE ALABAMA DIFFICULTY.

The settlement of the *Alabama* difficulty is a rather sore subject in England. Every one is glad to have it settled and done with—but there is a strong feeling that the concessions were all on one side. The very law in accordance with which the claims are to be adjudicated did not exist when they arose, but has been made by the recent treaty. But, even now, it is hoped that the affair may not go so badly. It is a lawsuit, the papers explain. Nothing is settled, not even the liability of England to pay. The parties have commenced an amicable litigation, and no one can tell how it will come out. As most people like law-suits and uncertain contests, with their excitements and hopes and fears, all will go happily, and the defeated party can comfort himself by abusing the judges. The English journals are on the whole pretty hopeful about it. One of them says:

"Some people seem to have decided that England stands already committed to the payment of a sum of money, the amount of which has only to be determined by the tribunal. There are, however, no proper grounds for such a conclusion, for, even under the new rules of international law, it is possible that our side will offer a full justification for everything which the Americans may allege in their bill of indictment."

And we are to have an end, it is hoped, of anti-British sentiment in the United States, some of which is confessedly produced by Irish agitation, but the larger portion of which is owing to American ignorance, or bad education perhaps, particularly in the department of history. Mr. Goldwin Smith has been giving you good advice it seems. You ought to have all your school histories rewritten.

"No historical fallacy," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "is current among masses of men equally flagrant with the American belief that this country was severed from its dependency under circumstances which justify or explain undying hostility of one community to the other. Surely that past has now sufficiently receded for it to be seen that the quarrel was on points eminently disputable legally, morally, and politically. Until, however, the prevalent American delusions on this subject are cleared up and cease to derive a new life from periodical declamation, we think it premature to assert that American hostility is merely Irish hostility which it is our business and not theirs to put an end to. If the Americans are really conceiving a dislike of the numerous commonplaces about British perfidy and tyranny which disfigure their speeches and writings, their part in the meritorious task of abating the nuisance is far easier than ours. They have only to write their own history correctly, while we have to reverse the whole current of ours."

And it must be confessed that if English histories of the American Revolution and the war of 1812 are anywhere near right, our histories and Fourth of July orations are the wildest of romances. The English feeling in 1776 about maintaining the integrity of the Empire and putting down a wicked rebellion against the best Government that then existed on the face of the earth, finds a curiously-exact echo in Northern American sentiment in 1861, and English and American histories of the first rebellion differ as widely as might those of the second, written by Northern Radicals and Southern Fire-eaters respectively. In both cases a diligent study of the other side might be the best remedy for national and sectional prejudices. I any case, I presume we shall have no more of the old-fashioned Fourth of July orations, but I hope they will be collected and preserved for the enlightenment of posterity.

LADIES IN PARLIAMENT.

The ladies gathered very strongly in the House of Lords, in support of purchase in the army, which they did not at all wish to have abolished; for, in that case, how is Frederick to get his commission in the Guards? And in every fashionable novel the hero has his Cornetcy bought for him, just as he has his coat. You order one of the Queen, and the other of the tailor, only the Cornetcy must be paid for; so it was that

"Nearly a hundred Peeresses and other ladies were present in the House of Peers during the vote of censure debate, on Monday night. Their morning toilets were bright enough to light up the House during the twilight hours, but when the ladies afterward came down in full evening dress, wearing lustrous white silks and gay burnouses, with flowers in the hair, and diamond necklaces and tiaras, and when the hundred wax lights of the two massive gilt candelabra near the throne threw new splendor upon these fair forms and figures, the appearance of Sir Charles Barry's magnificent chamber was indescribably brilliant and imposing. The unusually numerous attendance of Peeresses is worth noting, in connection with a rumor that they are as jealous as their high lords of the social and political consequence of the Peerage as an independent branch of the Legislature, and that their influence was actively and successfully exercised in bringing down both Tory and Liberal Peers to vote against the Government."

Moral.—If you have women interfering in politics in America, you may have a Peerage; which you may have in any case; for when men have stolen all the money they can lay their hands on they naturally long for titles and distinctions.

PURCHASE IN THE CHURCH.

But the suppression of the sale and purchase of army commissions may lead to the abolition of the still more scandalous trade in Church livings and preferments. The fortieth canon of the Church of England declares that "buying and selling of spiritual and ecclesiastical functions, offices, promotions, dignities and livings, is execrable before God," yet it goes on continually, and not in any secret underhand fashion, but by public advertisement in the *Times* newspaper. Clergymen are guilty in this matter not only of doing what is declared to be execrable before God, but they are obliged to consummate Simony by perjury, for they are required to make oath on the institution to their benefices, "that neither directly nor indirectly, by themselves nor by any other, have they made any payment, in order to procure their livings; and yet it is well known all the time that they have bought their preferment, directly or indirectly." Is it wonderful that dishonesty and perjury are so common? All this matter has got to be overhauled, even in this world, before long. A regiment can no longer be bought and sold like a flock of sheep—why should a parish, a cure of souls—be?

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The navy has been giving the Government nearly as much trouble as the Church and the army, and the Ministers have been called to account for a series of remarkable disasters. In twelve months:

"No less than four costly vessels belonging to the British Navy, have met their doom under circumstances calculated to fill the public mind with strange misgivings. First came the extraordinary capsizing of the *Captain*, in a gale, successfully weathered by several ordinary merchant vessels in the same locality. Then the *Psyche*, in a calm sea, runs upon a rocky shore in broad daylight; the *Agincourt* next gets aground in the finest weather, on a well-known shoal close to Gibraltar, which merchant and passenger vessels pass with impunity daily in the wildest weather; and, fourthly, the *Caledonia*, one of our Mediterranean Fleet, also in a calm sea, and in the middle of the day, grounds upon another well-known shoal, in the Bay of Santorin. To this imposing list of naval casualties must now be added the loss of the troop-ship *Megæra*, announced as having run ashore on St. Paul's Island, in a sinking state, on her voyage out to Australia."

A New-York newspaper once laid down the doctrine that the natural destination of every ship was the bottom of the ocean. There it went, or was wrecked and lost somehow, sooner or later. There is a brisk trade in buying old ships in the Thames and breaking them up; but these are the exceptions that prove the rule. The British Navy, however, seems to be following it pretty closely. In the case of the *Captain*, the Government is as much bound to compensate the survivors of every one of the five hundred men lost in her as any railway company is to pay for its disasters.

SENTIMENT ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The American correspondents of English papers have given the British public an account of the astounding columns of figures published in the New-York Times; the most remarkable statistics in the history of politics. Either America has become perfectly barbaric in the magnificence of her municipal expenditures, or considerably worse than barbaric in official plunder. Such figures take one's breath away. Today's *Public Opinion* gives a condensed summary of the accounts and extracts from the Times and other American journals. But the astonishing thing is that so large a proportion of the people of New-York are still living outside the walls of a State prison. The strict remedy here in such cases is penal servitude.

THE WEATHER.

One word about the weather. After the coldest and wettest June and July I ever saw in England, August has brought us a real American Summer. The wheat is ready for the sickle, and the crop will be, I think, more than an average one. The succession of bright warm days is really delightful—to Americans, I mean, for to the English the heat is quite overpowering, end they are leaving London in hot haste, and flying to the mountains or the sea. Here on the hills the breezes are delightful, and you can watch the crops over a broad expanse of two counties ripen hour by hour. The excursionists from the hot black country climb up, with or without the aid of the donkeys, and breathe the pure air, and drink the pure water, sit down on the springy turf, and sing, if they happen to know how—

"Gie me a canny hour at e'en,
My arms around my dearie, oh;
And warldly cares and warldly men
May a' gae tapsalteerie, oh."

MONADNOCK.

How a Hackman was too Much for a Boston Clergyman.

Rev. Mr. F——, of Boston, who had accepted an invitation to preach on a certain Sunday, last Winter, was delayed until the last moment, and did not arrive in the town until late in the morning of the day on which he was to preach. The *Saturday Evening Gazette* says:

"He hastened to the clerk of the hotel and requested him to procure a carriage for him, which was complied with, and he was soon driven to the church, and got there with scarcely a moment to spare. He stepped from the conveyance, and hastened up the aisle, when, to his great surprise, he heard a suppressed tittering and a buzz of astonishment for which he could not account, until, chancing to hear a footstep behind him, he turned and beheld the cause. The coachman, muffled to the chin, with a fur cap on his head, a whip under his arm, and a pair of cavalry boots on his feet, had followed him into the church. Rev. Mr. F—— was about to address him, when Jehu exclaimed: 'Ye ain't paid me. I want my fare.' The worthy minister, greatly mortified, tried to explain to him that he had requested the hotel clerk to settle with him. 'O, yes,' returned the hackman, 'I dessay. That won't wash. Cash on delivery is my terms. I don't know you. I druv a feller with a white necktie down to the cars, last week, and he give me the slip, and I ain't seen him since, and that time I made up my mind that there warn't no virtue in white neckties; so cash up.' It was growing very embarrassing, when Hon. Richard Warren, a prominent member of the congregation, who was well acquainted with Mr. F——, hastened forward and settled the bill, whereupon Jehu retreated chuckling, and muttering to himself, 'Too much for white neckties that time!'"

THE DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL.

Work to be Commenced Immediately—The Estimated Cost $3,000,000.

From the Detroit Post, Aug. 19.

We are able authoritatively to state that work upon the river tunnel will be commenced at once, probably within the next ten days. Mr. Joy returned from the East this week, and will see to it that actual operations are begun at the earliest practicable moment. All the money required has been secured, organizations have been effected on both sides of the river, which in due time will be consolidated; the City Council has adopted and the Mayor has approved the ordinance giving the right of way through and under the streets, and all that now remains is for the engineer to prepare the necessary working plans, set the machinery in place and go to work. Mr. Chesebrough, the engineer who constructed the lake tunnel at Chicago, and who made the surveys of the river-bed and approaches, and prepared the plans of the proposed tunnel here, will have charge of the work. He is expected here within a few days to complete the necessary preliminary work.

The plan of the tunnel contemplates really a series of three cylindrical tunnels. Two of these will be for railroad purposes, each being 18½ feet interior diameter. They will be parallel and 50 feet apart. This plan is deemed preferable to a single tunnel with double tracks, both on account of less liability of accident to trains and delay from obstructions, and on account of the strength and economy of the structure. The third tunnel will only run under the river, and will be below and midway between the other two. It is designed for drainage purposes only, and will have an interior diameter of five feet. The third tunnel will be constructed first, in order to fully develop the character of the soil which is penetrated, and to drain the other two tunnels as the work progresses. It is expected that the building of the lower tunnel will fully determine the feasibility of the entire project, and this will therefore be completed before work is undertaken on the railroad tunnel proper. If difficulties are met with anywhere, of course they will be underneath the bed of the river, and the drainage tunnel will be likely to encounter them. Their nature and the possibility of overcoming them, if any are met, can then be determined before any great expense is incurred or property of the city is damaged by excavating in and underneath the streets.

Work will be first commenced on the grounds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company near the foot of St. Antoine-street. Here a shaft, ten feet in diameter, will be sunk to the required depth, and excavating under the bed of the river will proceed from that point. As the excavating proceeds a shell of brick masonry will be constructed in a permanent manner. By the time the middle of the river is reached, if the project still appears feasible, operations of a similar character will be commenced on the other side of the river, and the work will proceed from both directions. The building of this experimental and drainage tunnel, it is expected, will not consume more than two or three months, so that we shall soon know whether or not the proposed railroad tunnel under the river is possible. If the successful completion of the first tunnel shall prove that it is so, work upon the others will be immediately begun and proceeded with with all possible dispatch. The engineer estimates that a year and a half to two years will be required to complete the work, allowing time for unlooked-for delays, and proceeding cautiously and slowly under the bed of the river where the water is deepest and there is danger. Of course much depends upon the results ascertained in the experimental tunnel. If it shall appear that the larger tunnels can unquestionably be built, and without danger or delay, the work will be pushed with all possible dispatch, and probably completed within a year.

The company which has undertaken this project only require to know that it is feasible in order to have it completed and in practical operation at the earliest possible moment. The entire length of the tunnel, not including the approaches, will be about two miles, and its estimated cost nearly $3,000,000. When completed it will be used by all railroads entering the city.

RUSSIAN NIHILISM.

End of the Trial of the First Group of Accused Persons—Severe Penalties.

St. Petersburg (Aug. 4) Correspondence London Standard.

The political trial has ended in the conviction of seven out of the eleven prisoners included in the first group. The accomplices of Nechaieff in the murder of Ivanoff are condemned to hard labor in Siberia—one for fifteen, one for twelve, and the third for seven years. Three of the other prisoners are sentenced to close confinement for terms varying from four to sixteen months, and four are acquitted. The real criminal, Nechaieff, is said to be enjoying his liberty in London. If he had done nothing but commit a cold-blooded murder there would be a chance of bringing him to justice, but as, besides being an assassin, he is a professor of wholesale slaughter, pillage, and incendiarism, he has a right to the tranquil enjoyment of English hospitality, while his less fortunate dupes have to spend the remainder of their lives in exile. The Russians find it difficult to understand this, and refuse to admit that there is either generosity or wisdom in affording protection to such miscreants as Nechaieff. During the preliminary inquiry there was a great deal of vague apprehension as to the extent of the conspiracy, which was thought to have ramifications all over the country; but the result has shown that these fears were perfectly groundless, the leading members of the secret organization being a set of lads, most of whom were learning the mysteries of farming, and the funds at their disposal amounting in all to little more than £40. If the trial had not been a public one, the uneasiness which was manifested last year would doubtless have continued; but as every one who could force his way into the court was permitted to remain, and the counsel were allowed to abuse the Government as much as they liked, everybody was satisfied. One of the advocates, who showed a great deal of skill in defending his client, boldly said that so long as there was any restraint upon liberty, secret societies would continue to be formed; and another defended nihilism, considering that the men of talent who profess this doctrine have done immense service by their writings, and that the reforms of the present reign would not have been half so radical without their agitation. Nihilism seems to be a very favorite subject with this gentleman, who appears to entertain rather advanced opinions in politics. He told the Court that the word "nihilism" was invented by Turgueniff, who introduced it into his admirable novel of *Fathers and Children*, as a term of reproach to the extreme Radicals, but they eagerly adopted it, and have ever since gloried in the name. The trial of the second group has commenced. It consists of thirty-three persons, one of whom is a woman and twenty-seven are students. As the individuals included in this category are even more insignificant than those in the first batch, and as the same ground has to be gone over again, all interest in the trial is at an end.

The Mayor and His Friends.

From the London Times, Aug. 18.

For some weeks past the New-York Times has been engaged in the exposure of the financial administration of that City as carried on by the predominant political party, to whom the earnings of the Erie Railway have long been openly sacrificed, and who evidently possess sufficient power to seize the property of any other joint-stock undertaking in the State that might, from the circumstance of its being largely held by foreigners, especially attract their cupidity. It was mentioned on the 5th of June that the municipal debt of New-York had increased from £9,400,000 to £16,000,000 within the past three years, and the New-York Times has at length obtained possession of some of the accounts, which reveal the manner in which the expenditure of the Corporation has been conducted. After the publication of them in detail, a summary is given in its latest number of their general results. It appears that in the twenty-six months from January, 1869, to March, 1871, there has been paid a sum of £2,570,000 for the mere repair and furnishing of the armories, drill-rooms and county offices, including £1,130,000 for carpenter-work, furniture and carpets, £570,000 for plastering and repairs, and £240,000 for plumbing and gas-fitting; that the persons to whom these sums were disbursed were few in number and almost unknown as far as any position in trade is concerned; and that the whole of the checks given were indorsed over to a person reputed to be an agent of the officials. These exposures relate alone to a part of the county expenditures. Of the City expenditures, apparently, no account has been rendered for a very long period. The charges virtually remain unanswered, the chief attempt at reply having thus far consisted in the allegation that they have been made out of spite, and the Mayor, City Controller, and other parties implicated quietly retain office, while the New-York Times and others of the most influential journals in the States openly denounce them by name as "thieves," and defy them to impugn a single item of the accusations, or to produce the remainder of their accounts. Meanwhile loans continue to be contracted for the City under the auspices of these authorities, the bonds finding a ready market in Germany and elsewhere. The political belief seems to be entertained by the political friends of the Mayor and his colleagues, (hitherto a large majority of the population,) that if no answer be attempted the matter will in a short time blow over, and that, as has been the case with Messrs. Fisk and Gould, they will, supported by the same legal and judicial aid, be able to continue their career.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Boston expects its rate of taxation this year to fall below $13 50 on $1,000.

Senator Hamilton is one of the signers of the call for a Texas State Convention, to protest against the present rate of taxation, &c.

Hon. Winthrop Ketchum has withdrawn as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* complains of the great increase of crime in that city and the delay in the enforcement of the penalties of the law.

An Iowa Postmaster advertises a letter addressed to "The man who leaves his mule hitched all day every other Sunday in the alley near the Carey school."

There is a cave in Effingham, N. H., in which a sufficient quantity of ice freezes in Winter to supply the wants of the neighboring farmers all Summer.

A considerate and superstitious burglar in New-Orleans returned a wedding-ring he had stolen, with an anonymous note explaining that "it would bring calamity if he took it away."

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* rejoices that "in all the South there are no such horrors as women poisoning their husbands—that these crimes are confined to the regions where cold freezes and the sun strikes."

It has become a very common fashion for ladies, when offered a seat in a crowded street-car, to thank the gentleman politely for his kindness, and to continue standing. [N. B.—This is in Cleveland, Ohio.]

An absurd report that Prof. Agassiz has predicted a tidal wave, to overwhelm the Gulf coast in October, has actually induced some New-Orleans house-owners to reduce the rents asked for their vacant property.

A trunk owned by Albert A. Gillett, of Buffalo, who was killed at the fearful accident at New-Hamburg, last Winter, was fished up from the bottom of the Hudson River on Monday.

In justice to the Charleston (S. C.) *News*, it should be explained that in its account of the storm from which the Times quoted yesterday, it said the amount of rain which fell there in thirty-six hours was 8.53 inches, not fifty-three inches (!) as the perverse types put it.

A young lady, formerly a resident of Buffalo, was married in Belleville, Ontario, a few days ago, to a deaf mute, a graduate of the Hartford Asylum, and now a professor in the Toronto institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

A live rattlesnake, on its way by express to Cornell University, got out of its box in the Elmira Depot on Saturday afternoon and was discovered coiled ready to spring. After careful skirmishing, it was killed by the messenger, who had been left in ignorance of the character of his freight.

Gov. Davis has issued a stringent order for the preservation of peace and the protection of voters on election day, the severity of which is warmly denounced by the Democratic papers of the State. Its enforcement will sadly interrupt Democratic plots to vote early and often and to intimidate colored voters.

There is to be a meeting of friends of the Syracuse University, in that city, next week, commencing on Tuesday and lasting three days. The Faculty of the new college will be inaugurated on Thursday morning, and the corner-stone of the Hall of Languages will be laid in the afternoon.

Portions of Pittsburg, Penn., are excited by reports of a suit for breach of promise of marriage, the plaintiff being a young lady of fifteen, described as rather handsome though not very polished, and the defendant a man of seventy, hale, hearty, vigorous, and a gay deceiver.

The Providence *Journal* has its litte annoyances too. It says that it meant to say "honest burghers of Rhode Island," when the types read "honest burglars," and that it was written "we know nothing of the claims of Groux," and not "we know nothing of the classic of Europe," as it appeared.

Some burglars, even more infamous than the usual run of such villains, broke into the St. John's Episcopal Free Chapel in Savannah, Ga., a few nights ago, and stole the Sunday-school library of 150 volumes, and all the books belonging to the chancel, including a large Bible, four prayer-books and two altar service books.

A Philadelphia man who rode out to the Park with his wife and little ones in a light business wagon, for want of a more stylish equipage, was turned back at the entrance by a policeman. The latter's strict construction of the rule that "no vehicle of burden or traffic shall pass through the Park," spoiled the poor man's half holiday and filled his breast with wrath.

A New-Bedford woman was observed a few evenings since crawling on her knees through the streets, holding her hands up, and accompanied by a woman on either side, who aided her to rise to her feet occasionally for rest. It was understood to be in fulfillment of a vow made on the departure of her husband on a whaling voyage, to be performed if he returned in safety.

A Texas paper reports a little "difficulty" which occurred in Bastrop, that State, on the 14th inst., thus: "Late in the evening a difficulty occurred between the son of Mr. F. Yoast and a freedman, in which Mr. Yoast became engaged. One policeman was killed and two citizens wounded accidentally. Mrs. Halter, wife of Joseph Halter, died from fright. All regret this. Yoast escaped."

Few Western towns seem to think they have all the modern improvements just now unless they have a "ghost" and several "weird faces on window-panes." Crawfordsville, Ind., on its part, reports a ghost that not only makes strange noises, but in a single midnight hour lays more bricks than a first-class mason could lay in a week.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., of this City, preached in the Episcopal Church in Newburyport, Mass., on Sunday morning last, and made feeling references to the fact that he was baptized at that altar seventy-one years ago, and nineteen years afterward was confirmed there and first partook of the communion. In the evening he preached to a very large audience in the Whitefield (Congregational) Church.

The Superintendent of Health in Boston has, within the past three weeks, personally visited every tenement-house in the city, and reports that in the fifteen years he has been connected with the department he has never seen it in a more satisfactory condition. Since the 1st of January the Police force has complained of between 1,200 and 1,300 nuisances, and in nine-tenths of the cases the Superintendent reports the nuisances abated.

The State Auditor of Ohio is now paying the claims, amounting to $6,257, for property taken or damaged by the State militia during the Morgan raid in 1863; but the act appropriating $574,580 for the payment of claims for damages done by the rebels and by the Union forces under command of United States officers, is held by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and such claims are not being paid.

Hon. Thomas L. Clingham has mapped it all out for the Democrats. This is his plan: "As the world was created in six days, so might the National Democracy in six words enunciate a platform. They might declare for constitutional government, equal taxation, economy, amnesty." In the same letter he suggests the Democracy should resume its old proper name as the genuine Democratic-Republican Party of America, and says that there is too much involved in the struggle to permit the party to consult the wishes of particular candidates in the North, or to gratify the feelings of men in the South, who are attempting to keep up a war of words.

The *Saratogian* prints, with some misgivings, an extraordinary story of an earthquake in Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, furnished by an "old correspondent." He says: "Mechanicsville was visited by a very severe earthquake about 2 o'clock Monday morning. The whole earth seemed in motion; bells rung in steeples; houses shook from top to bottom; rocking-chairs rocking to and fro, and pictures swung on the walls. The noise was simply terrible. Deeper than the deepest thunder, it rumbled and roared in dismal sounds that made the blood run cold. Women and children were wild with terror, while stout hearts lost their sternness and quaked with fear."

VETERAN BRIGANDS.

Release of Italian Banditti After Forty-Seven Years' Imprisonment.

For many years, says the Roman correspondent of the London *Post*, travelers in Italy used to reckon among the remarkable sights of the country, and well worthy of a visit, the veteran brigand chief, Antonio Gasparoni, of Sonnino, a fellow-citizen, and, according to some published accounts, a relation of Cardinal Antonelli's family. In consequence of the extraordinary measures of severity adopted in 1824 by the Pontifical Government for the extirpation of brigandage, Gasparoni caused his intention to surrender to be made known to the Government. A priest acted as negotiator between the contracting parties, and such favorable conditions were offered by Cardinal Pallotta that Gasparoni and his band, then consisting of thirty-six blood-stained brigands, who had been for some years the terror of the Provinces of Velletri and Frosinone, laid down their arms and abandoned their mountain fastnesses to accept the clement offers of the Supreme Pontiff. What was really promised to these penitents I cannot state, but I recollect when I visited Gasparoni and his fellow prisoners ten years ago, in the fortress of Civita Castellana, the veteran told me distinctly that he had stipulated for himself and his companions in arms personal liberty and provisions for their lives as the condition of their voluntary submission, and that these terms had been accepted by the Government. Such conditions were not observed, however, for no sooner had the brigands laid down their arms than they were pounced upon, handcuffed and marched in chains to Rome, making a very sensational entry by the Porta San Giovanni. Since then, without ever being tried, they have remained constantly confined, sometimes in one fortress and sometimes in another, but for the last fifteen or twenty years at Civita Castellana, where, in 1861, I found their numbers had dwindled down to seventeen. I have still a portrait of the hawk-eyed chief, with his venerable white beard, executed in the Pre-Raphaelite style, and very much resembling the original, by the secretary of the band, Pietro Masi, who, although originally only a peasant of Frosinone, evidently had a taste for literature as well as the fine arts, having written and published, in French and Italian, a narration of the exploits of Gasparoni's band. Gasparoni personally had his release offered to him on several occasions by the Papal Government, but, from a sentiment of delicacy to be admired in a brigand, he refused to accept of liberty unless shared by his followers. An old Pontifical law established that any person shut up in prison without ever having been tried for thirty years should be entitled *ipso facto* to liberty; and as the Italian laws do not allow of any one being kept in prison without the sentence of a tribunal, the Minister of Grace and Justice has considered it right to restore to liberty the survivors of their forty-seven years' incarceration. They are now only seven in number—the veteran chief, Antonio Gasparoni, a shepherd, of Sonnino, in his youth, now 79 years old; the secretary, Masi, aged 70; Domenico Falova, peasant, of Fondi, aged 73; Pietro Cipolla, peasant, of Valle Corsa, aged 69; Filippo Ciccone, peasant, of Sonnino, 72; Francesco Nardoni, cowherd, of Valle Crossa, 67; and Alessandro Leoni, butcher, of Sonnino, 72. The first five, in consequence of an arrangement between the Italian authorities and Mgr. Theodoli, director of the Pilgrims' Hospital, have been received into that establishment, in consideration of their age and impotence to work. They enjoy complete liberty, and the boon has been conferred upon them so late in life that it is not to be feared they will now make a bad use of it. The other two, Nardoni and Leoni, returned on Monday to their native places, Valle Corsa and Sonnino, mountain villages on the Neapolitan frontier, celebrated for brigandage from time immemorial. The seven superannuated bandits arrived from Civita Castellana in the picturesque costumes so well known to painters in Rome, and immortalized by Horace Vernet, with long white beards and silvery locks flowing on their shoulders. Numerous visitors crowd the Pilgrims' Hospital every day, curious to gaze upon the once formidable Gasparoni and the remnants of his ferocious band.

Another Plan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with a great deal of interest your articles on the frauds on the City Treasury, and also many of the letters in reply to them; but I have not seen thus far any plan offered by which the smaller tax-payers can co-operate with the larger tax-payers in bringing the criminals to justice.

What I wish to propose is this: Let some of our best citizens, like William F. Havemeyer, George Opdyke or John A. Dix, who may be willing to serve, be appointed treasurer, to receive contributions from tax-payers. Let each one send in such amount as he feels able or willing to give. Let each contributor receive a receipt for the amount he sends in, so that he can show it to his neighbor, and ask him to go and do likewise. When sufficient funds have been received, let a committee of good citizens be appointed to carry on the prosecution. Let a good lawyer be engaged, who ought to be as good as David Dudley Field, as he will no doubt be employed by the Ring. Let action be commenced in the Courts at once, and then if the funds are found to be insufficient, publish a notice in the papers that more funds are needed, and I have no doubt that enough will be forthcoming. Let us give one fair trial what can be done by law, before we hear anything more about a Vigilance Committee.

A SMALL TAX-PAYER.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1871.

A Warning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A person styling himself "Mr. G. A. Walmisley, of the Royal Navy," has recently succeeded, by means of a bill of exchange, to which he had forged the signature of H. B. M. Consul-General, in imposing upon at least one tradesman in this place. This Mr. Walmisley (if such be his real name) is not, although I have reason to believe he at one time was, in Her Majesty's service, which he left for certain good reasons. If you see fit to publish this letter it may possibly be the means of saving from imposition, those who might otherwise be induced to give credit to this Mr. Walmisley.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. PIERREPONT EDWARDS,
H. B. M. Vice-Consul.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1871.

French Personals—Modern Celebrities and Their Ages.

A French journal has recently published some interesting figures, representing the ages of a number of celebrated persons belonging to, or closely connected with, France. Obscure quadragenarians, thinks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will doubtless be glad to hear that the youngest of those deemed celebrated is upwards of forty. Mme. Miolan-Carvalho, the youngest French prima donna who has obtained European fame, is the most juvenile on the list, and she is already forty-one. The youngest, and certainly the most active, of the politicians, is Prince Bismarck, who is fifty-six. His late antagonists, M. Jules Favre and M. Adolphe Thiers, are respectively sixty-two and seventy-four; while the veteran Guizot has attained the age of eighty-four. Comic acting seems to have agreed with Arnal as well as comic writing has with Paul de Kock; both these humorists having reached the age of seventy-seven. Arnal, we believe, has retired from the stage; but Paul de Kock published a novel—wherein, as in so many others from the same practiced pen, the hero eats something which at a critical moment disagrees with him—just before the late war. The youngest of the celebrated composers is Offenbach, who is forty-nine. Verdi is fifty-seven, Wagner fifty-eight. Victor Hugo and Girardin are sixty-nine. The lively Mlle. Dejazet, who still plays what are technically known as "breeches parts," is seventy-three; which is also the age of Michelet and Frédéric Lemaitre. Marshal Bazaine is sixty, Marshal MacMahon and Garibaldi are sixty-four; Gen. Changarnier is seventy-eight.

A Self-Accused Man Comes to His Senses.

In April last a man named Wm. McKenzie, a sailor of the ship *Roseneath*, delivered himself up to the authorities of Halifax, saying that more than seven years previously he had murdered a man in Argyle-street, Glasgow. His confession was written down and the man committed to jail. Word was then sent to Glasgow, the Police authorities of which returned answer that no murder such as the man had described had ever been done there. Still the prisoner was retained, as it was the opinion of the jail physician that he was insane. Recently McKenzie had so far improved in health that application was made for his release. The stipendiary Magistrate who had received his confession read it to him, and questioned him upon it. He replied that he had not the slightest recollection of ever having made it, and that it was untrue in every particular, as he had never harmed any man, and at the time the murder was alleged to have been committed was in New-Zealand. Accordingly he was released.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Preparations Against the Advent of Cholera and Yellow Fever—Warning from the State Department—Movements and Fatality of Diseases—Operations of the Several Bureaus.

The Board of Health met, yesterday, at the usual hour. Mr. Manierre as Vice-President in the chair, and Commissioners Barr, Ceccarini, Carnochan, Gross, Mullaly, and Smith were present. Upon reports of the Attorney, it was ordered that suits be commenced in eight cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, eighteen cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and two cases of violations of the sanitary code.

Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, made a lengthy report on the case of MARY KELLY, alleged to have died at No. 29 Washington-street, from Asiatic cholera, giving the facts of the case, which have been published in the TIMES, and giving his conclusions that it was a simple case of cholera morbus. Dr. MORRIS also made a report on the alleged cases of yellow fever introduced into the City from the bark *David Chapin*, which had arrived at Perth Amboy from Cienfuegos. Being informed by Dr. CARNOCHAN that such cases had reached the City, Dr. MORRIS ordered an investigation of the cases of PETER MANNS, found by Drs. STYLES and LEO at No. 2 Carlisle-street, JOHN CALLAHILL, HENRY TURNBULL and GEORGE WILSON, seamen, found at a sailors' boarding-house in Oliver-street. Of these men the three last were found entirely well, and were permitted to go to their homes in the Eastern States. MANNS was found to be suffering from an intermittent fever, and was sent to the Quarantine Hospital for further consideration of his case. The baggage of the men was all thoroughly disinfected.

In connection with the subject of the possible introduction of cholera, the following letter was read and referred to the Sanitary Committee:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1871.

To the Chairman of the Board of Health, New-York:

SIR: I have to inform you that the Consul at Liverpool, under date of the 4th inst., has reported the great apprehensions felt by the authorities of that port over the imminent advent of the cholera, and that the expected channel of its introduction is by the German immigrants on their way to the United States. He accordingly urges the necessity of adopting timely precautions against the epidemic, especially at the ports where these immigrants land.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. C. B. DAVIS, Acting Secretary.

The following resolutions were then offered by Dr. CECCARINI, on behalf of the Sanitary Committee, and were adopted:

In view of the reported prevalence of cholera in various parts of Europe, the Sanitary Committee deem proper to recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It has been represented to this Board that many vessels from ports infected with yellow fever, cholera and other contagious diseases, carrying cargoes consigned to, or owned at this port, for the purpose of evading our Quarantine laws, are sent for their port of entry to some small town along our seaboard, and from thence bring or send, in smaller vessels, their cargoes directly to the wharves of our City, without being subject to an examination of the Health Officer, and

Whereas, The occurrence of several cases of yellow fever, originating from vessels and cargoes thus clandestinely brought to our City, during the Summer of 1856, has taught this Board that to permit such infractions of the Health laws is imminently dangerous to the public health; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Sanitary Inspector be, and is hereby directed to give immediate attention to this new and repeated attempt at evading the Quarantine laws, by removing to Quarantine, or to Quarantine anchorage, all such vessels, or vessels and cargoes, recently from ports infected with yellow fever, cholera, or any contagious or infectious disease, which may arrive at our wharves or be landed in our City, within thirty days of their Custom-house entry or report.

The reports of the operations of the various bureaus were read and showed the following facts. The movements of contagious diseases were as follows:

Week ending Aug. 12: Fevers—Typhus, 4; typhoid, 9; relapsing, 1; scarlet, 31; small-pox, 47; measles, 5; diphtheria, 2. Week ending Aug. 19: Fevers—Typhus, 1; typhoid, 11; scarlet, 26; small-pox, 17; measles, 5; diphtheria, 5.

Dr. CHARLES P. RUSSELL, Register of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 570 deaths, being a decrease of 60 from the previous week, and 15 less than for the corresponding period of 1870; 258 deaths were due to zymotic affections, 115 to constitutional, 135 to local, 41 to developmental, and 21 to violent causes. The fatal cases of small-pox increased from 12 to 17, and those of measles from 4 to 5. Scarlatina occasioned 14 deaths, and whooping-cough 9, a decrease of 4 and 2 respectively. One death was ascribed to typhus fever and 7 to typhoid, an increase in the latter case of 3. The mortality from diarrheal complaints diminished from 173 to 168—being 37 less than for the same week of 1870. Phthisis pulmonalis produced 72 deaths, against 84 in the preceding week, and Bright's disease 11, against 27. The following were the principal meteorological features of the week: Mean reading of barometer, 30.017 inches; maximum temperature, 89°; minimum temperature, 63°; mean temperature, 70.6°; mean degree of humidity, 62. During the week ending Aug. 5, the deaths from small-pox, in London, declined from 122 to 87—the lowest weekly number registered since last December. The epidemic evinced a general improvement throughout England, only 17 deaths having occurred in Manchester and Salford, 31 in Sunderland, 27 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 9 in Liverpool. In Paris there were returned 835 deaths for the week ending Aug. 4. In Berlin, during the week ending Aug. 3, 789 deaths were registered, of which 107 were due to small-pox and 246 to infantile diarrhœa.

Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, reports a total of 1,047 inspections by the Health Inspectors, as follows: 1 public building, 365 tenement-houses, 33 private dwellings, 29 other dwellings, 66 manufactories and workshops, 32 stores and warehouses, 76 stables, 7 manure dumps, 60 slaughter-houses, 1 brewery, 1 lard-rendering establishment, 1 rag and bone house, 10 sunken and vacant lots, 51 yards, courts and areas, 42 cellars and basements, 44 waste-pipes and drains, 169 privies and water-closets, 67 streets, gutters and sidewalks, 4 dangerous stairways, 7 other nuisances, and 17 cases of contagious diseases visited. The total number of reports received was 425. During the week 143 complaints have been received from citizens, and referred to the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. The vaccinating corps visited and offered gratuitous vaccination to 6,437 families. The number of primary vaccinations was 243. The number of revaccinations was 2,558, making a total of 2,801 vaccinations. During the week 26 factories were visited, and 29 primary and 1,098 revaccinations were performed. The City Sanitary Inspector reports that during the week the disinfecting corps have visited, disinfected and fumigated 84 premises where contagious diseases were found, and the following streets and street gutters, viz.: Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; Ninth and Tenth avenues from Fifteenth to Twenty-seventh-street; First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth streets, from First-avenue, to Avenue B; Baxter-street from Catharine-square to Broome-street; Broome-street, from Centre to Mulberry-street; Mulberry-street, from Chatham-square to Bleecker; Mott, from Chatham-square to Bleecker-street; Jersey, from Crosby to Mulberry; Crosby, from Spring to Howard; Centre, from Grand to Worth; Elizabeth, from Bayard to Houston; Pell-street, from Bowery to Mott; Doyer, from Bowery to Pell; Hester, from Baxter to Centre; Walker, from Baxter to Centre; Mott, from Prince to Bleecker; Rivington, from Bowery to Columbia; Stanton, from Bowery to Columbia-street; Chrystie, Forsyth, Eldridge, Allen, Orchard, Ludlow, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Clinton, Attorney, Ridge, Pitt, Willett, Sheriff, and Columbia streets, from Rivington to Stanton. Also, during the past week 128 sinks and cesspools have been cleaned and disinfected by the night-scavengers under permits of the Board. Twenty three complaints concerning street-pavements and public sewers were referred to the proper departments.

The Sanitary Permit Inspector, Mr. C. H. COOPER, reports that he has caused to be examined the following places, where permits had been denied, and found the parties still continued business: No. 232 Second-street, No. 257 East Fourth-street, No. 17 Bowery, and No. 19 Bowery. The following places were examined, where permits had been denied, and the orders of the Board complied with: No. 131 Avenue B and No. 13 Pell-street. The following places were also examined, where permits have been granted, and the requirements of the code fully complied with: No. 417 Washington-street, No. 213 Sullivan-street, No. 178 Thompson-street, No. 252 West Twenty-ninth-street, No. 519 West Thirty-third-street, and No. 304 West Thirty-sixth-street.

The attorney reported for the past week 128 actions commenced for non-compliance with orders or violations of Health laws or ordinances, 15 judgments obtained in pending actions, 38 actions discontinued upon evidence of abatement of all causes of complaint, 298 of complaints by Inspectors examined and form of order indorsed thereon, 36 complaints by Inspectors examined and returned for further report. Capt. YULE, of the Sanitary Police, reports that during the week the meat and fish Inspectors have seized and delivered to the New-York Rendering Company the following quantities of diseased meat and fish, intended for markets, viz.: 20 sheep, 2 immature carcasses of veal, 285 pounds of poultry, 25 carcasses of lambs, 145 pounds of beef, 40 pounds of corned beef, 2,975 pounds of fish. Dr. COTTMAN, Inspector of Street Cleaning, reports that during the week the Street-cleaning Commission have ordered additional street-cleaning in those streets which have been reported as requiring cleaning more frequently than the contract provides. The Inspector also furnishes a list of the streets which have been so cleaned. As the Board of Health have no jurisdiction whatever over street cleaning, it can only recommend, as it has done from time to time to the Street-cleaning Commission, that the streets be more thoroughly cleaned for sanitary purposes.

It was ordered that after the 31st inst., the services of the vaccinating corps of Health Inspectors be dispensed with, and after ordering the salaries for the month to be paid and requesting the Controller to place $12,000 to the credit of the Health Department in the Tenth National Bank, the Board adjourned until Wednesday next.

Work of the Brooklyn Police for the Past Year.

The first annual report of the Chief Clerk of the Brooklyn Police force was submitted to the Police Commissioners yesterday. By the report, it appears that the force was organized on April 5, 1870, and JOHN S. FOLK, who, up to that time had, under the old Metropolitan Board, held the position of chief, was superseded by PATRICK CAMPBELL, who still retains the position. At present the entire force numbers 449 men, 10 of whom are Captains, 49 Sergeants, 22 Roundsmen, and 368 Patrolmen. During the year ending May 1, they made 17,586 arrests; in addition to which 2,800 arrests were made by the Central Squad, who are detailed on special duty. Of the total, 8,003 were arrested for being drunk and disorderly; 2,487 for assault and battery; 1,707 for disorderly conduct; violation of city ordinance, 672; grand larceny, 267; felonious assault, 218; insanity, 107; petit larceny, 996; vagrancy, 672; murder, 8; rape, 16; bigamy, 1; abortion, 1; the remainder were crimes of a general character. Of the arrested over 4,000 were laborers, 190 were blacksmiths, 117 bakers, 160 butchers, 486 clerks, 477 carpenters, 49 farmers, 50 grocers, 133 glass-blowers, 1,389 housekeepers, 35 hotel-keepers, 30 hackmen, 107 merchants, 167 machinists, 283 bricklayers, 97 moulders, 3,372 had no business at all, 254 painters, 160 plumbers, 55 pawnbrokers and 22 shoplifters. Besides these there were 14 reporters, 22 brokers, 16 speculators, 4 chemists, 22 lawyers and 22 boot-blacks. Of the total, 14,401 could read and write; 720 could read only, and 2,465 could neither nor write; 8,876 were married; 3,534 were under twenty years of age; 5,821 were between that and thirty; 4,925 between that and forty; 2,224 between that and fifty, and 1,082 over fifty.

Six thousand two hundred and eighty-seven were natives of the United States, 8,280 of Ireland, 1,884 of Germany, 748 of England, 197 of Scotland, 56 of France, 28 of Sweden, 25 of Italy, 9 of Spain, 3 of Norway, 12 of Wales, 8 of Poland, 6 of Russia, 6 of Denmark, 9 of Switzerland, 15 of Prussia, 2 of the West Indies, 4 of Nova Scotia, 2 of Portugal, while Holland, Austria, Mexico and Africa were each represented by a single delegate. Sixteen thousand two hundred and seventy-six were white, and 1,310 persons of color.

The report concludes by urging upon the Commissioners the necessity of having the Police force greatly enlarged.

THE ITALIAN CONVENTION.

Reception by New-Yorkers—First Day's Session—Election of Officers—Banquet on Saturday.

Delegates to the Convention of the Great Italian Union of the United States and Canada have arrived in this City, and are now stopping at the Grand Central Hotel. The Convention represents all the principal Italian benevolent and protective societies in the country, and will remain in New-York for three days to attend to the business of the Union. Other delegates are expected to arrive before the close of the Convention. Yesterday a committee of the Societa Di Unione E Fratellanza Italiana, headed by Mr. N. CORRADI, President of the Society, waited upon the strangers at the Grand Central and escorted them to Room No. 24 Cooper Union.

Mr. CORRADI made a short address of welcome to the delegates, which was responded to with much eloquence by Mr. GIGNAIGO, of Memphis, Tenn., who dwelt at considerable length upon the great benefit to be derived by Italians in the United States by zeal in working to advance the excellent objects of the Union.

The Convention was then opened at 9½ A. M. by Mr. SECCI DI CASALI, who read a report of what had been done by the Union within the last two years, which was greeted with applause during and at the conclusion of the reading, and was ordered to be printed. The credentials of delegates were then examined, and the Convention went into an election of officers for the ensuing term. G. F. SECCHI DI CASALI, of New-York, who has held the position for two years, was re-elected President by unanimous acclamation. Mr. GANDOLFO, of Cincinnati, was elected Vice-President; Mr. LONGINOTTI, of Louisville, Treasurer, and Mr. LAGORNIASINO, of Philadelphia, Secretary. Two new societies were then admitted into the Union, namely, the Italian Benevolent Society of Richmond, and the Italian Mutual Benevolent Society of St. Louis.

The question of amendments to the constitution was brought up, and elicited considerable discussion before the close of the session. The names of delegates present, besides those of the officers elected, are Messrs. GETTI of Boston, CONSTANTINI of Baltimore, A. BARRATA of Richmond, Va., A. P. GHIO of St. Louis, ZARA of Chicago. A banquet, under the auspices of the New-York Society of the Union, will be given to the delegates at Jauch's restaurant, Broadway, on Saturday next. The Union is yet youthful, the first Convention being held in Philadelphia in 1868; the second in Chicago in 1869, and this one, the third, in New-York.

Reduction of Railroad Freights.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Erie Railroad Companies, have adopted a new schedule of freights for the West. The following are the new prices per hundred weight for first, second and third class goods from this City West:

To	New.	Old.
Cleveland, Ohio	$ 23	$ 29
Sandusky, Ohio	28	35
Columbus, Ohio	28	35
Dayton, Ohio	31	39
Cincinnati, Ohio	32	46
Toledo, Ohio	27	34
Louisville, Ky	38	45
St. Louis, Mo	45	50
Cairo, Ill	45	57
Fort Wayne, Ind	33	40
Atchison, Kansas	1 05	1 20
Kansas City, Mo	1 00	1 15
St. Josephs, Mo	1 00	1 18
Chicago, Ill	35	45
Milwaukee, Wis	40	45
Detroit, Mich	25	31
Kalamazoo, Mich	35	45
Grand Rapids, Mich	35	45

Steam rates on Lake Erie from Dunkirk and Buffalo west to Chicago, Toledo and Detroit, twenty cents; old rate, twenty-six cents.

Steam around lakes to Chicago and Milwaukee, twenty-four cents; old rate, thirty-one cents.

The Western merchants now have an opportunity to procure their New-York Fall and Winter goods at cheaper freight prices than at any previous period since 1861, and a heavy amount of freight, including dry goods, boots and shoes, teas, coffee and sugars, &c., has already been shipped to Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. The eastern freights from these points to New-York remain at unchanged prices, and the eastern people are not to any extent benefited by the reduced western tolls.

Josh Hart's Libel Suit.

About two weeks since a libel suit was commenced by JOSH HART against S. W. E. BECKNER, to recover damages for certain alleged libelous matter contained in the columns of a paper named the *Corner-Stone*, published by defendant. Yesterday, on motion of JOHN J. BOYD, defendant's counsel, and by consent of plaintiff's counsel, Judge SUTHERLAND made an order discontinuing the action and exonerating defendant's bail.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
20—Godfrey vs. Tully.
22—Lee vs. Chesebro.
27—Lighthall vs. Degrand.
39—Shaw vs. Smith.
45—Bell vs. Darwin.
60—Daley vs. Daley.

Nos.
61—Smith vs. Ogden. Jr., et al.
70—Penfield vs. Matthews.
79—Howe Machine Co. vs. Buckingham.

Call No. 84—Harrison vs. Thomas.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 23.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hallaway *vs.* Pringle; motion granted on payment of costs.

Metzler *vs.* Russell et al.; judgment ordered.

Patten *vs.* Patten; attachment discharged.

Hubbell *vs.* Fanning; judgment ordered.

Falk *vs.* Levy; motion denied upon terms.

Cavanagh *vs.* Landford; see decision.

Henry P. Goulden *vs.* Cora L. Goulden; judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Augusta Konigsburg *vs.* William Konigsburg; divorce granted to plaintiff, and custody of child.

Mary J. Leland *vs.* Edwin A. Leland; divorce granted.

In the matter of John N. Johnson; Commissioners appointed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 23.

By Judge Sutherland.

Egan *vs.* Petrie; Williamson *vs.* Rogers; Hunt *vs.* Calvin; Tuenties *vs.* Fortune; motion granted.

Huttinger *vs.* McNally: motion granted; order to be submitted.

Metcalf *vs.* Eaton; order denied.

The Greenwich Savings Bank *vs.* Henry Miller et al.; motion granted.

Schenck *vs.* Hackley; order granted.

Tanner *vs.* Farley et al.; motion granted.

Byrne *vs.* Hopkins et al.; memoranda.

Marks *vs.* Aaronson; motion denied.

Simon *vs.* Gotthold et al.; motion granted.

In the matter of the proceedings on inquisition before Josiah Porter, Esq., Justice of the Ninth District Court in the City of New-York, on the complaint of Michael Delmage *vs.* Christian Henser et al.; no inquisition has been found, and a certiorari cannot issue, &c.

Williamson *vs.* Rogers et al.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 23.

By Judge Spencer.

Elizabeth Pierson et al. *vs.* Edward McGill; order extending time to ten days to answer.

Charles McGonigle *vs.* Nathaniel R. Bunce; order of substitution granted.

In the matter of Simon Wolf; motion adjourned till Aug. 24, at 12 noon.

Robert M. Welsh *vs.* Emma Welsh; order granted.

Benjamin Shumway *vs.* John L. Strauss; order granted.

Schnedler *vs.* Soloman et al.; order granted.

Barnstoff *vs.* Carstens; order granted.

James O'Brien vs. Richard Thiele et al.; order granted.

Frederick W. Howard *vs.* Francis Goodridge; order granted.

Cohn *vs.* Brickley; order granted.

R. Robert Codling *vs.* Joseph A. Vose; motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 23.

Before Judge Sutherland.

A QUESTION OF PRACTICE AND ATTORNEYS' FEES.

Wm. Hoffman vs. Peter H. Walker et al.—This is an action to recover $2,100, arising upon the following circumstances: About two years ago defendant recovered judgment in the Marine Court against plaintiff, the amount of which was collected, and is still in the hands of the attorney, Dubois Smith. Plaintiff commenced the present action to vacate the judgment and recover back the money, on the ground that Walker & Co. were not the parties in interest.

While the action is still pending, the plaintiff has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, and a motion is now made to have Mark Sanford, the assignee, substituted in plaintiff's stead as a party to the action, so that the money, if recovered, might be applied to the payment of Hoffman's creditors. On the part of Walker & Co. counsel appeared, claiming that they were the proper parties to receive the money; while, in opposition to both, counsel for the attorney now holding the stakes urged that he should retain them until the conclusion of the litigation. The question arose on the motion as to whether, in an action of this character, the assignee in bankruptcy could be substituted for the plaintiff in an action of this character. Counsel for the assignee argued that under the statute he (the assignee) could be substituted in any action. Judge SUTHERLAND inquired if he could be substituted in an action to recover damages for assault and battery.

Counsel thought he might be substituted in any action the result of which would bring funds which could be applied for the benefit of creditors. Judge SUTHERLAND was of the opposite opinion. Counsel for the attorney thought counsel for the assignee had no business in Court, while the latter thought counsel for Walker a mere interloper. It was stated by the latter, that the attorney who collected the money and now holds it, refused to give it up, unless he got $1,000 out of the $2,000.

Judge SUTHERLAND cut the argument short by taking the papers and reserving his decision.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 23.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s. '81...c.119	200	N. Y. C. & H. R.. 98⅛
8,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.113⅜	50	do............. 98⅜
20,000	do.........b3.114	2000	N.Y. C.& H.Ctfs. 94⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.110⅛	10000	do............. 94⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.114⅛	100	Erie R............. 30⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s. Cur....116⅜	200	do...bet. call. 30⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n... 75½	400	Reading R.........114⅞
5,000	Ga.St.7s,Gold b. 98¾	100	L. S. & Mich. So..110⅜
500	N. Car. F.A.,'66. 33	100	do...bet. call.110⅜
5,000	S. Car. 6s, new. Jan. & July... 57½	500	do.............110
		200	do..........b3.110
5,000	Mo. St. 6s......... 96⅛	800	do.............109⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen.7s,'76.102	100	C., C., C. & Ind.R. 88
1,000	Chi.& N.W.Con. 92	100	Union Pac. R...... 32⅛
2,000	Tol. & Wabash Equipm't bds. 85	100	do...bet. call. 32⅛
		800	do............. 32
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st M. 88⅝	100	Chi. & N. W..b. c. 70⅛
1,000	M. & E. 2d M... 99	100	do............. 70⅜
5,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.1st.106	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf... 91⅜
5,000	M.& St. P.8s,1st.108	400	Clev. & Pitts.b. c.117⅛
1,000	T. & W. 2d M... 91⅛	100	N. J. Cen. R.......106⅛
15	Mechanics' Bank..135	10	Chi. & R. I. R......109⅜
100	Phenix Bank......106	100	do...bet. call.109
5	Bank of St. N. Y...112	20	Mil. & St. Paul R. 61⅜
10	Amer. Ex. Bank..117	100	Tol., Wab. & Wes. 63⅛
55	Park Bank.........158	700	do............. 63⅛
100	West. Union Tel.. 61¼	200	do............. 63⅜
200	do.........b3. 61½	300	do...bet. call. 63⅛
100	do...bet. call. 61⅜	800	Bos., Hart.& Erie. 2⅜
100	do.......... 61⅛	100	Ohio & Miss..b. c. 45⅜
200	Mariposa Pf...... 6	225	Ohio & Miss. Pf... 79
100	do............ 5½	100	Han. & St. Jo. R... 70⅛
200	Pacific Mail...... 51⅝	100	do.........s3. 70
25	do........... 51	100	do.........b3. 70
800	do...bet. call. 51⅜	100	do........s60. 69⅛
100	United States Ex. 57		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	M.& St. P. 7 3-10 conv.......... 94⅝	200	Erie Railroad..... 30⅜
		100	do...bet. call. 30⅜
20	Park Bank.........157⅛	200	do............. 30⅜
10	Cum. Coal & I.... 41	200	do............. 30½
1400	Pac. Mail.bet.call 51⅛	500	L. S. & M. S.......110⅜
1000	do............ 51⅛	200	do..........b3.111
1000	do............ 51	700	do...bet. call.110⅞
300	Clev. & P.bet.call.117⅜	200	do.............110⅜
400	W. U. Tel.bet.call. 61⅜	100	Panama R.......... 63
30	do............ 61⅛	50	Chi., B.& Q. x.div.140
800	Tol.,W. & W....... 63½	100	Mil. & St. P...... 61⅜
600	do.........s10. 63⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf... 80⅜
100	do............ 63⅜	10	do............. 81⅛

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

At the Treasury Office, at 12 o'clock today bids were made by the Brokers for $6,036,000 Gold, and the Secretary, by telegraph from Washington, awarded $2,000,000, as advertised, to the highest bidders for this amount. Some disappointment was felt that a larger sum was not awarded, considering the liberal rates at which at least four millions were bid for, and the scarcity of the Cash Gold in the Open market. The sales in the Gold Room, soon after, advanced to 112⅜ ℘ cent., or ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent. on the awarded prices for the $2,000,000. The Cash Gold was not made so scarce as yesterday, but the *Bulls* in the speculation, who carefully measure the inclination of the Secretary to keep close to his advertised programme, look to their profit by advancing the price on actual sales. The result of the award today, in conjunction with the prepayment of Interest on the 10-40 Loan, will be that about the same amount of Gold will come out of the Treasury Office here that goes in for Customs Duties. The great ease in Money enables the *Bull* clique in the Room to make their own exactions for the daily use of the Cash Gold, and it is to be apprehended that this hardship will continue to bear upon the Importers for some weeks to come. The Foreign Exchanges were held for better rates this morning, but, the result of the Gold award has the effect to delay remittances for trade account. The terms on London are 108⅝@109 ℘ cent., 60 days, and 109⅜@109⅝ ℘ cent. for short sight.

SALES OF GOLD BY TREASURY.

Trevor & Colgate.	
50,000	112.31
40,000	112.25
Schafer Bros.	
50,000	112.28
25,000	112.31
25,000	112.38
J. F. Underhill & Co.	
25,000	112.27
25,000	112.27
100,000	112.28
50,000	112.26
50,000	112.20
Ed. Sweet & Co.	
10,000	112.25
20,000	112.29
30,000	112.24
10,000	112.35
H. K. Thurber & Co.	
10,000	112.26
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	
50,000	112.26
Kennedy, Hutchinson, & Co.	
20,000	112.32
20,000	112.29
20,000	112.27
20,000	112.24
20,000	112.21
12,500	112.17
P. Handy.	
10,000	112.20
10,000	112.30
F. A. Baker.	
5,000	112.36
5,000	112.37½
5,000	112.38
5,000	112.38½
Marx & Co.	
25,000	112.21½
25,000	112.18½
Taussig, Fisher & Co.	
5,000	112.23
5,000	112.24
5,000	112.25
5,000	112.26
5,000	112.27
Lockwood & Davenport.	
100,000	112.26
Duff & Tienken.	
50,000	112.25½
50,000	112.26½
White, Morris & Co.	
25,000	112.31
25,000	112.26
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
10,000	112.00½
10,000	112.35
20,000	112.33
15,000	112.30
50,000	112.26
35,000	112.26
10,000	112.27
10,000	112.20
Rasmus & Lissignolo.	
10,000	112.00
Drexel, Morgan & Co.	
10,000	112.00½
H. L. Horton & Co.	
50,000	112.26
Martin & Runyon.	
10,000	112.37
10,000	112.35
10,000	112.33
10,000	112.31
10,000	112.29
10,000	112.27
10,000	112.26
40,000	112.23
10,000	112.20
Woerishoffer & Co.	
10,000	112.25
Reeve, Osborn & Co.	
5,000	112.20
Kenyon, Cox & Co.	
50,000	112.27
Bates & Brown.	
20,000	112.21
30,000	112.26
20,000	112.27
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	
50,000	112.31
50,000	112.27
100,000	112.26
50,000	112.25
50,000	112.29
50,000	112.33
George Gladding.	
50,000	112.34
50,000	112.32
H. F. Verhuven & Co.	
17,500	112.00½
$2,000,000	

The offers to sell United States 5-20s amounted to $3,347,000. The following offers were accepted:

PURCHASES OF UNITED STATES 5-20S BY TREASURY.

Edward Sweet & Co.	
$5,000 '62, r.	112
5,000 '62, c.	112.17
1,000 '64, r.	111.99
2,000 '64, c.	111.98
2,000 '65, c.	112.01
10,000 '65, c.	112.10
10,000 '65, c.	112.11
10,000 '65, c.	112.05
10,000 '65, c.	112.06
10,000 '67, c	112.20
1,400 '62, c.	112.28
2,600 '62, r.	112.23
Bates & Brown.	
20,000 '65, n.	112.14
10,000 '65, n.	112.20
5,600 '64	111.89
3,000 '65	111.89
200 '64, r.	111.89
2,500 '62	111.88
30,250 '65, n.	112.22
Miller & Walsh.	
80,000 '65, r., o.	111.95
Drexel, Morgan & Co.	
54,000 '65, r., n.	112.10
5,000 '62, r.	112.10
3,000 '62, c.	112.10
2,000 '65, c.	112.10
46,000 '65, c., n.	112.10
Woerishoffer & Co.	
41,000 '65, c., n.	112.23
100,000 '65, c., n.	112.22
Fredk. Brown.	
$40,000 '62, r.	112.22
1,000 '65, r.	112.22
500 '67, r.	112.22
11,750 '62, c.	112.22
6,600 '64, c.	112.22
150 '65, c., n.	112.22
White, Morris & Co.	
8,500 '62, c.	112.12
3,500 '64, c.	112.12
5,500 '64, r.	112.12
2,500 '65, c.	112.12
500 '67, r.	112.12
51,500 '65, c., n.	112.12
3,000 '67, c.	112.12
Martin & Runyon.	
11,000 '62, r.	112.23
Hatch & Foote.	
16,050 '65, c.	112.23
Humbert Bros.	
10,000 '65, o.	112.20
10,000 '65, o.	112.21
10,000 '65, o.	[illegible]
5,000 '65, o.	[illegible]
C. W. Hasler.	
11,000 '64, r.	112.23
Baker & Kitchen.	
20,000 '62, c.	112.18
30,000 '65, c.	112.20
270,400 '64, c.	111.99
$1,000,000	

The Treasury Office prepaid $670,000 Gold Interest on the 10-40 Loan today, and took in the heavy sum of $941,000 for Customs, making $2,420,000 for three days.

The Brokers borrowed Money on call loan at 3@4 ℘ cent. The offerings are largely in excess of the demand.

In the Public Funds there was a freer offering of 5-20s of 1865 and 1867 near the close of the day, (after the Treasury purchases,) and prices were ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent. lower than the best sales of yesterday. The 1862s are very scarce, and the London price is up today, on account of the closing of the New Loan, in payment of which the 1862s will be received by the managers of the London Syndicate, Messrs. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co., in place of Gold, the Interest to run at 6 ℘ cent. until Dec. 1.

The Railway Share list, on the Stock Exchange, exhibits increased strength today, and the impression made by the improved bidding for the New-York and Western Roads is that we shall have something of a very decided *Bull* movement by the 1st of September, or at an early day thereafter. The Lake Shore people are in high feather, and the stock advanced today to 111½ ℘ cent., with some talk of 115 ℘ cent. or over in a very short time, on the contemplated addition of $15,000,000 to the capital in the shape of scrip, to be divided to the present Stockholders, with 60 or 70 ℘ cent. marked off as paid-up Capital. The remainder will be called in as required for double-tracking and adding to the equipment of the Road. If this division should be agreed upon by the Executive Committee, to whom the whole subject has been referred by the recent special meeting of the stockholders at Cleveland, it will give to each present holder of 100 shares about 43 shares of Scrip; placing the capital at $50,000,000 from $35,000,000, its present status. The movement in the direction of a rise in Toledo and Wabash continues, and the bidding for the St. Paul Stocks and for Chicago and Rock Island is again strong. New-York Central Stock and Scrip are also in demand, and the present business of the Road justifies the calculation that the Railway year will yield net much nearer 12 ℘ cent. on the Capital of $90,000,000 than the 8 ℘ cent. dividend to the Stock and Scrip holders. The Half Yearly Dividend will be paid in October.

The Pacific Railroad Mortgages (Gold Interest are advancing. The Centrals this afternoon are 100⅛@100¼; the Unions 88⅜@88½, and the Missouri Pacifics 88⅞@89 ℘ cent. The old Western Railway Mortgages, Currency 7 ℘ cent. Interest, are nearly all scarce at the Stock Exchange, and the bids for investment parcels at full rates.

In the speculation in Pacific Mail, the changes in price were not important, but the Stock continues active. Western Telegraph sold up to 62 ℘ cent.

After the late Board, the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The United States 5-20s of 1867 and 1865 recovered in price at the very close:

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 23.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday
United States 10-40s	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¼	113¼
American Gold	112⅜	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅜	98⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	94⅜	94⅜
Reading	114⅜	114¼
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅝	108⅜
North-west Common	70⅜	70⅜
North-west Preferred	91⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail	51⅛	51⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80⅜	80⅜
St. Paul Common	61⅛	61½
Lake Shore	109⅞	111½
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	45⅛
Toledo and Wabash	62⅞	63⅜
Western Telegraph	61⅜	61⅜
Erie	30⅜	30⅜
Union Pacific	32⅛	32

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1871.

Gold receipts	$1,011,818 60
Gold payments	245,026 39
Gold balance	66,055,891 57
Currency receipts	161,991 97
Currency payments	304,461 86
Currency balance	8,602,680 45
Customs	941,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81	118⅛	5-20 coup., '67	113⅛
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81	119	5-20 coup., '68	114
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	10-40 reg.	110⅜
5-20 coup., '64	114⅛	10-40 coup.	114⅛
5-20 coup., '65	114⅛	6s currency	116⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	75	Ar.7s,L.R.,P.B.&N.O.	48⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds	75½	Ohio 6s, '75	103
Va. 6s, old	63⅛	Ohio 6s, '81	104⅛
Va. 6s, reg., old	51⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Va. 6s, Def. Bds	29	Ill. Canal Bds., '70	110
Ga. 7s, Gold Bds	98⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
N. C. 6s, old	45⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N.C. Funding Act,'66	34	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. new bds	25	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. Special Tax	18	Ind. 5s	100
S. C. Jan. & July	57⅛	Mich. 6s, '73	101
Missouri 6s	96⅜	N. Y. reg. Bt'y Loan	108
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss	95⅛	N. Y. coup. Bt'y Loan	108
La. new bds	61	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107⅛
La. 8s, levee bds., '75	85	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary	72⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107⅛
California 7s	112⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107⅛
Connecticut 6s	103	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107⅛
Rhode Island 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Alabama 5s	69	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Gt. West. 2d, '93	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	85⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Gal. & Chi. Ext	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Gal. & Chi. 2d	97
Erie 1st Ext	101	Chi., R. I. & Pac	102
Erie 1st ind	95	Mor. & Essex 1st	105
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	98	Mor. & Essex 2d	99
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	101
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	89⅛	N. J. Cen. new bds	101⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	85	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	106
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	93	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	100
Long Dock Bds	91	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	98
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	P.,Ft.W.&C.8℘c.E.B.	104
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	92⅛
Harlem 1st, 7s	102⅛	Cleve. & Pitt. 2d	100
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	120	Cleve. & Pitt. 3d	97
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	111	Cleve. & Pitt. 4th	83
Mich. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d	99	Chic. & Alt. S. F	101⅛
M. So. &N.I.S.F.7℘c.	102⅛	Chic. & Alt. 1st	103⅛
Cen. Pac. Bds	100	Chic. & Alt. Inc	94
Un. Pac. 1st Bds	88⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	83⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con	93⅛
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	86⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95⅛
B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s	96	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	91⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st	99⅛	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st	107⅜
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	85	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	89
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc	77	Mar. & Cin. 1st	96
Chi. & N. W. Int. B	92⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st	95
Chi. & N. W. Con. B	92⅛	Jol. & Chi. 1st	106
Chi. & N. W. Ext. B	89⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	88⅜
H. & St. Jo. Conv't	103⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	67⅜
Del., L. & W. 1st	102	Tol., Peo.& War..E.D.	88⅜
Del., L. & W. 2d	99	Tol.,Peo.&War.,W.D.	86
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext	95⅛	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d	78⅛
T. & W. 1st,St.L.Div.	86⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & Wab. 2d	91⅛	B., H. & E. Guar	22
Tol. & W. Equip. B	84⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	84⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88	92		

And the following for the City Banks Stocks:

New-York	138⅛	American Exchange	117
Manhattan	147	Metropolitan	141
Merchants'	118	East River	112⅛
Mechanics'	133	Market	128
Union	136	Nassau	108⅛
America	148	Continental	99⅛
City	225	Marine	165
Phenix	106	Commonwealth	96
Tradesmen's	151	Importers'&Traders'	188
Mechanics'& Traders'	130	Manf's & Merch's	101
Gallatin National	125	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge	100
Merchants' Ex'ge	100	Second National	180
Seventh Ward	106	Fourth National	114
State of New-York	111	Ninth National	116⅛
Commerce	117	Gold Exchange	79
Mechs.' Bk'g Asso'n	118	Bank's & Brok'rs As.	90
Mercantile	125		

BANK OF FRANCE—AUG. 10.

	Francs. July 20.	Francs. Aug. 10.
Capital of Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits, act 1857	7,281,578	7,315,380
Reserve Bank & Branches	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed Property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Circulation	1,968,073,505	1,966,722,980
Circulation to order	21,691,707	18,151,992
Treasury Creditor	378,015,811	373,097,516
Dealers' Accounts	483,340,678	401,567,230
Dealers at Branches	46,861,055	51,004,148
Dividends unpaid	6,848,274	4,209,491
Discounts	5,446,413	12,565,541
Rediscounts	9,917,592	9,917,592
Reserve for Losses	26,000,000	26,000,000
Sundries	18,820,560	1,895,633
Total	3,180,902,927	3,081,053,236
	Francs.	Francs.
Gold in Bank	667,432,577	662,755,093
Overdue bills	681,403	764,319
Commercial discounts	91,069,063	97,706,317
Discounts prolonged	347,293,405	246,444,378
Treasury Bonds	1,196,163,500	1,195,911,000
Discounts at branches	256,257,032	256,326,560
Advances on bullion	16,799,400	17,877,100
Advances at branches	3,988,959	2,723,000
Advances French Securities	55,020,600	54,593,300
Advances at branches	10,781,305	10,599,705
Advances on R. R. Stocks	41,588,700	38,550,100
Advances at branches	23,952,300	22,620,550
Advances to Foncier	5,039,100	1,540,000
Advances at branches	989,800	953,100
State debt, act 1857	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Governments disposable	71,535,187	71,535,187
Rentes, act 1857	100,000,000	100,000,000
Banking-house	8,722,170	8,713,821
Management expenses	145,126	644,389
Advance to City of Paris	210,000,000	210,000,000
Sundries	453,548	7,814,565
Total	3,180,902,927	3,081,053,236

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 9th of August gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,374,187	Inc.	£7,387
Public deposits	4,704,497	Dec.	27,260
Other deposits	22,873,054	Dec.	1,538,607
Government securities	14,468,368	Dec.	200,722
Other securities	16,986,885	Dec.	534,651
Notes unemployed	13,957,185	Dec.	854,995

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,476,985, being a decrease of £247,245; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £25,086,466, showing a decrease of £1,126,672 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£25,086,466	£19,080,696
Reserve	14,609,481	10,299,956
Notes in circulation	25,476,985	23,780,740
Rates of discount	2 ℘ cent.	5½ ℘ cent.
Consols	93⅜	90⅞
French Rentes	55f. 72c.	55f. 45c.

The Albany Lumber Trade.

The Albany *Argus* says:

"In view of higher prices at the mills and the increased cost of transportation, all kinds of Lumber have advanced here during the past week, and our quotations are altered accordingly. Pine tally boards are now held firmly at 29c.@30c.; select sidings, $40; common box, $18@$22, good box, $22@$25. Hemlock has been advanced 1 cent; boards and joists are firm at 16c.; spruce 10-inch plank 25c.; do. boards, 21c.; and other kinds in proportion. The present movement in prices in no way arises from a speculative feeling, but altogether from increased cost; and as holders here are not claiming the Fall advance in this respect, buyers will no doubt start up and lay in their supplies before there is any further excitement in the market; with still higher freights more activity will likely spring up in consequence. The sales since our last report have been good. The yards are still without their usual stocks for the season, although the assortment is good. Shipments continue equal to the receipts, and thus any accumulation of stock is checked. The tone of the advices from the manufacturing districts is evidently being felt in New-York and elsewhere, and shipments made direct through are readily taken up at full prices. Retail yards will have to make up prices to conform to the present state of things. Lake freights to Buffalo have advanced to $4.

The Chicago *Daily Tribune* reports the receipts, and shipments of Lumber for the seasons of 1871 and 1870 as follows:

	Received. Feet.	Shipped. Feet.
1871	574,462,000	346,656,000
1870	520,855,000	350,504,000
Increase	53,607,000	Dec..3,848,000

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the third week in August were:

	Boards and Scantling. Feet.	Shingles. Thousand.	Staves. ℔s.
1871	16,231,291	1,059	1,340,400
1870	17,101,800	258	823,700

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 10,457,121 feet were by the Erie and 5,774,170 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 23, were:

	Boards and Scantling. Feet.	Shingles. Thousand.	Staves. ℔s.
1871	226,077,691	20,088	7,968,900
1870	244,734,600	10,654	11,252,700

Lake freights are $4 to Buffalo, and $6@$6 50 to Oswego. Canal freights from Buffalo to Albany are $6 on hard wood, and $5 on soft; from Oswego to Albany, $3 50.

River and Eastern freights are unchanged."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☛ A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. Gold interest, (more than eight per cent. Currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange.

The success of the new United States Five per Cent. Loan, for which our firm are the General Agents, is inducing holders of Five-twenties to exchange them for 7-30 Northern Pacifics, by which they realize a present profit of fourteen per cent., and greatly increase their yearly income.

Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application, by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

☛ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☛ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	2	Leather, sides	8,530
Bees-wax, pk	1	Spirits Turp., bbls	49
Cotton, bales	101	Resin, bbls	287
Copper, bbls	14	Oil-cake, pks	102
Dried Fruit, pks	29	Pork, pks	175
Eggs, bbls	1,200	Cut-meats, pks	190
Flour, bbls	9,916	Lard, pks	483
Wheat, bushels	36,780	Butter, pks	2,281
Corn, bushels	14,200	Cheese, pks	7,172
Oats, bushels	116,800	Tallow, pks	20
Rye, bushels	800	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Malt, bushels	1,500	Starch, boxes	500
Barley, bushels	1,200	Sumac, bags	140
Flaxseed, bags	418	Tea, half chests	103
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, hhds	602
Corn-meal, bags	150	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	823
Hops, bales	24	Whisky, bbls	332
Hides, No	1,125	Wool, bales	61

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—187 bags Ore, 9,061 bushels Wheat, 8,007 bushels Corn, 31 tcs. Tobacco, 597 pks. Tobacco, 509 bales Cotton, 32 bales Furs.

By the brig *Louisa & Maria*, for Rotterdam—8,033 bushels Wheat, 3,600 Staves.

By the brig *M. E. Leighton*, for Konigsberg—2,581 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Windsor*, for Trieste—2,068 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 112 bbls. Resin.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos have been in quick request, and with reduced offerings available, prices have been quoted up ¼c. ℘ ℔., with sales reported here of 3,307 bags Rio, by the *North America*, 905 bags Santos, by the *Mary*, and 364 bags do., by the *Humboldt*; at Baltimore, 5,070 bags Rio, by the *W. Ordway*, 3,500 bags do., by the *Hecla*, and 755 bags do., by the *Redwing*; and at Hampton Roads, 3,207 bags Rio, by the *Glimpse*, (on speculation,) on private terms,—the market closing strong and buoyant. Other kinds have been stiffly held, on a good inquiry. We quote: Java at 19c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15¼c.; Rio, 11c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 15c.@16c½.; Savanilla, 14c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 14c.@15½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quoted up again ⅛c. ℘ ℔. on light offerings, checking business; sales, 754 bales for early delivery, including 83 bales to shippers, 641 bales to spinners, and 30 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a very active movement, opening at ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ ℔. dearer, but closing ⅛c. ℘ ℔. off the highest figures of the day. The chief dealings were in September, October and November contracts; sales have been reported, since our last, of 20,700 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for September, 300 bales at 17¾c., 400 bales at 17 15-16c., 800 bales at 18c., 200 bales at 18 1-16c.; October, 600 bales at 17¾c., 100 bales at 17 15-16c., 500 bales at 18c.; October and November, 100 bales each, at 18c.; November and December, 100 bales each, at 17¾c., 100 bales each, at 18c.; December, 400 bales at 17¾c., 400 bales at 18c. And today, September, 500 bales at 18⅛c., 200 bales at 18¼c., 100 bales at 18⅛c., 300 bales at 18 3-16c., 800 bales at 18¼c., 700 bales at 18 5-16c., 1,100 bales at 18⅜c., 400 bales at 18⅛c.; 200 bales each, September, October, November and December, at 18⅛c., together; 100 bales each, September, October, November and December, at 18⅛c., together; October, 400 bales at 18c., 100 bales at 18⅛c., 500 bales at 18⅛c., 300 bales at 18 5-16c., 2,500 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 600 bales at 18⅛c., 700 bales at 18 5-16c., 200 bales at 18 3-16c.; 100 bales each, October and November, at 18⅛c., together; 100 bales each, October, November and December, at 18⅛c., together; 50 bales each, October, November, December and January, at 18⅛c., together; November, 400 bales at 18c., 200 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 500 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 3-16c., 100 bales at 18⅛c.; 100 bales each November, December and January, at 18 3-16c., together; 100 bales each November and December, at 18⅛c., together; December, 300 bales at 18c., 100 bales at 18 1-16c., 700 bales at 18⅛c., 600 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 3-16c.; January, 300 bales at 18⅛c., 200 bales at 18 5-16c., 200 bales at 18⅜c.; February, 100 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18⅜c.; March, 100 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18⅝c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: August, 17.72c.; September, 17.83c.; October, 17.80c.; December, 17 11-16c.; January, 18c. The receipts at this port today were 101 bales, including 45 bales from Norfolk, and 56 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 984 bales, and thus far this week 4,933 bales, against 5,163 bales same time last week.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Good Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Low Middling	18	18¼	18¼	18¼
Middling	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Good Middling	21	21¼	21¼	21¼

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in reduced stock and held with firmness, but has been comparatively quiet. Shipping extras have been very sparingly offered. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,800 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $4 85@$5 35; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 50@$5 90; very good to fancy at $5 90@$6 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$5 85; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 60@$6 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl	$4 00@$4 80
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 25
Superfine State and Western	4 85@ 5 35
Extra State	5 50@ 5 60
Extra City, shipping brands	5 50@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 55@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 60@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 05@ 8 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 50@ 5 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 90@ 8 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 00@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in light demand, since our last, at previous prices, with sales since our last of 900 bbls. at $5 05@$8 45 for poor to good, and $6 45@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderately active request at $4 35@$5 ℘ bbl.; sales, 525 bbls. Corn-meal has been less sought after at $3 40@$3 90; White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very quiet since our last. The receipts and offerings have been light, and holders have been comparatively firm in their views. The demand, however, has been quite limited, especially so for export. The first car-load of new crop Iowa Spring Wheat was sold today, by Mr. H. B. HERBERT, to Messrs. JEWELL BROS., millers, at $1 34, on track. The Wheat was very dry, and quoted No. 2, weighing 61.02 ℔s. to the measured bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,000 bushels, all told, part from store and to arrive, including White Western at $1 48@$1 55, chiefly at $1 48@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 37@$1 52, chiefly at $1 37@$1 45 for poor to prime new Red, and $1 42@$1 48½ for fair ordinary to prime new Amber do., and $1 52 for fancy Indiana do.; $1 31@$1 40 for soft Red and Amber do.; No. 2 Spring at $1 37 for prime Chicago, with $1 38 for choice Milwaukee, afloat; soft do., $1 18@$1 34; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 43@$1 48½; New White Southern, $1 50@$1 60; New Amber do., $1 43@$1 50 ℘ bushel....Corn has been in moderately active demand, chiefly for home use and on speculative account, though in part, for shipment, opening steadily, and closing a shade firmer, under quite limited offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 161,000 bushels, part from store, at 65½c.@67½c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 67c.@67½c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, closing at 67½c. bid, for prime dry, afloat; 65½c.@66½c. for steamer grades; 70c.@72c. for Yellow Western; 73c.@76c. (nominally) for White Western, and 85c.@88c. for White Southern....Rye has been in demand, but the prices asked have been above the views of buyers, and no important transactions have been reported....Barley has been dull and nominal....Barley-malt has been lightly dealt in at $1 25@$1 40 ℘ bushel....Oats have been in very good request, mostly for trade purposes, with the advantage as to price in favor of sellers, particularly on the better grades of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 121,000 bushels at 42c.@48½c. for ordinary to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 47c.@48c., afloat; 52c. for very choice Mixed Western, (new and old,) blowed, screened and delivered; 40c.@45c. for new Black; 43c.@50c. for ordinary to choice New White Western and White Ohio, and 39c.@45c. for new crop Jersey....The export clearances hence since our last have been 9,061 bushels Wheat, and 8,007 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 8,033 bushels Wheat for Rotterdam.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 22, 1871:

Lumber—G. W. Chapman, Lyons Falls; J. Barnes, Rome; Nettie Belle, Cole, Frank Eno, Lighton Bros. & McKeever, Kate Tubbs, Frank Mackay, Two Brothers, S. R. Herrington, Ada McGee, W. B. Austin, Hungarian, Captain Trowbridge, W. G. Gage, Oswego; Charles Downer, Booneville; Billings Wheeler, Utica; Siroc, Mary E. Eggleston, Colonel G. M. Baker, T. H. Judson, Buffalo.

Staves—John McGilvie, Lone Star, Sherman W. Bissell, Buffalo; B. H. Clark, Rochester.

Wheat—C. C. Pope, L. B. Arnold, S. I. Haight, Oswego; J. W. Farrand, Thomas Clement, F. P. Stoddard, Jennett Pickett, Iola, Dennis Lewis, Samson, Thos. W. Van Valkenburgh, Frank Sherman, Buffalo.

Salt—John Austin, Harm & Port, Libbie Breed, Syracuse.

Coal—O. C. Marsh, W. A. Dorsey, Buffalo.

Flour—J. W. Morse, Phenix.

Corn—Alfred H. Smith, Richard O'Gorman, D. W. Lamoreaux, Frank Short, Thos. Warren, St. George, Victor A. Putnam, J. H. Palmer, David Fail, David Ellis, Henrietta, Wm. Geere, Wm. H. Chesney, Jackson, R. E. Sherlock, Ed. Higgins, Rosini Schwinger, Jenny Gray, Toid, Asa W. Douglass, Buffalo; Billy Brown, Mary A. Graves, Oswego.

Ashes—Griffin Deeves, Utica.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand at $1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 75 for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw has been in fair request at from 55c.@$1 10 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—There has been a slow movement noted in the leading kinds of Hemp, but holders have been firm in their views, and have been offering stock with reserve. In Jute Butts the dealings have been exceptionally extensive, reaching 4,125 bales, here and to arrive, at 3⅛c.@3⅜c., currency, ℘ ℔., showing some depression in the price. We quote: American at $165@$170 for Undressed, and $255@$280 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ℘ ton; Jute, 5⅛c.@6⅛c., gold; Manila, 13c., gold; Sisal, 9⅛c.@9⅜c., gold; Jute Butts, 3⅛c.@3⅜c., currency, ℘ ℔.

HOPS—Have been held with a fair show of confidence, particularly the better qualities, which have been scarce and in most favor with buyers. We quote the range from 15c.@25c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 5c.@10c. for older growth, ℘ ℔.

LIME—Rockland has been in less request at less buoyant prices. We quote Common at $1 10@$1 15, and Lump at $1 75 ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate movement reported in foreign, which, however, has been depressed and irregular in price; 351 hhds. and 2 tcs. Porto Rico were placed on private terms. Of New-Orleans, 72 bbls. were sold at 55c.@60c. ℘ gallon. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@40c. for new; English Islands, 38c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@60c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin shows no change as to values, though the demand is not active and the offerings are rather more liberal; sales, 150 bbls. good Strained at $2 90, 1,500 bbls. No. 2 at $3 25, and 250 bbls. Low No. 1 at $4 ℘ 280 ℔s.; receipts, 287 bbls.; exports, 112 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been scarce and wanted, at the advanced figures of 54½c.@55c., with sales reported of 90 bbls.; also, 50 bbls., to arrive, at 51½c., ℘ gallon. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 54c.@55c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 75@$7 75 ℘ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ℘ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in very limited request at 13⅛c.@13⅜c. ℘ gallon; sales, 250 bbls. at the latter rate....Shipping Crude continues inactive at 17⅛c.@17⅜c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia the nominal quotation was 17⅛c. ℘ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were — bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 70@$4 75, on the Lower, and $4 25@$4 30 on the Upper Roads, ℘ bbl., on a slow trade; sales, 5,000 bbls., seller thirty days, Lower Road, at $4 70 ℘ bbl....Refined Oil has been in rather more demand at about former prices, with sales and settlements reported of 7,000 bbls. Standard White, August deliveries, at 24c.@24⅛c. And at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, August delivery, at 23⅛c. ℘ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were — bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in slack demand at 28c.@29c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been very quiet on the basis of 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Western and 10⅛c. for City, in shipping order....The export clearances hence include 2,581 bbls. Refined Petroleum for Königsberg, and 2,068 bbls. do. for Trieste. And from Philadelphia, 113,634 gallons do. for Stettin, 199,228½ gallons do. for Gibraltar and orders, 110,569 gallons do. for Barcelona, and 112,168 gallons do. for Naples.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately sought after, and has been quoted about steady in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $13 70@$13 75 for Western Mess, $14@$14 50 for new City Mess, $12 50 for Thin Mess, $10 25@$10 50 for new Prime to extra Prime, $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a limited demand noted for Western Mess, on the advanced basis of $13 75 seller September, and $13 62½@$13 75 seller October; sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, ranging from 6c.@7⅛c. ℘ ℔....Cut-meats have been inactive and heavy, at 11⅛c.@13⅛c. for Hams, 6⅛c.@6c. for Shoulders; 14c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ℘ ℔.; sales, 50 pks....Bacon continues in slack demand at 8c.@8⅛c. for ice-cured City fancy cuts; sales, 60 pks....Lard has been sparingly offered and quoted a shade firmer in price, with a fair inquiry noted; sales, 530 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@10c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for Western Steam, 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for New, and 9⅛c. for City; sales were also made of 250 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller October, at 10c....Beef has been dull and heavy at $8@$11 50 for Mess, and $11 50@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal at $14@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for India Mess, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams have been very quiet at from $18@$24 for the range of qualities, ℘ bbl....Butter has been in slack demand, including State, fair to prime, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18., ℘ ℔.; the day's receipts were 2,281 pks....Cheese has been quiet within our previous range at from 9c.@10⅛c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@10⅛c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 7,172 boxes.

SEEDS—There has been an active call for Linseed at full prices; sales, 15,000 bags Bombay, per *Eddystone*, on private terms. Some lots of American Flax have been placed at $2 05 ℘ bushel. Clover has been quiet, but steady. Timothy slow of sale at former rates. We quote Clover at 11c. ℘ ℔.; Rough Flax, $2 05; Timothy, $3 75@$4 25, chiefly at $3 85@$4; Calcutta Linseed, $2 20@$2 21½, gold, ℘ bushel.

SOAP—Continues in fair demand at former rates, including Castile at 12c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅛c.; Family, 8⅛c., and No. 1, 6⅛c., ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—The market has been rather tame for Raw, which, though not quotably changed in price, have shown less buoyancy. Part of the trade reported for the first time today was completed some days since, though the particulars were not disclosed. Sales, 1,562 hhds., including 675 hhds. scant good to good refining Cuba, at 9 7-16c.@9⅛c.; 502 hhds. scant good do. at 9 7-16c.; 237 hhds. good fair do. at 9 5-16c.; 65 hhds. Porto Rico, grocery, at 10c.@10⅛c.; 38 hhds. Scotch at 11⅛c., and 25 hhds. Demerara at 11⅛c.@12c.; also, 200 boxes Havana at 9⅛c., and 262 boxes do., (scant No. 12,) at 10 1-16c. ℘ ℔. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8⅛c.@9⅜c., and Grocery from 9⅛c.@11c. ℘ ℔. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c. ℘ ℔. Refined sugars have been in moderate request, ranging from 10⅛c.@13c. as the extremes.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been in light supply and fair request at full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 145,000 ℔s. at 8⅛c.@9⅛c., chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for prime Western and City; also, 15,000 ℔s. Stearine at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at lower rates, closing heavily; sales, 130 bbls., in lots, mostly at 92⅛c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Grain room, on berth, at essentially unchanged rates. Other kinds of Produce have been offered rather sparingly on the basis of previous quotations. In the chartering line there has been a slow movement, yet ship-owners have been unyielding in their views, and not eager to place vessels at prevailing figures. The main call was for Petroleum and Grain vessels. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 410 bales Cotton at 3-16d. by sail, and ¼d. by steam, ℘ ℔.; 1,000 bbls. Flour reported without particulars; 39,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 9d. for Corn and 9½d. for Wheat, ℘ bushel; 350 tcs. Lard, part by steam, at 35s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s. ℘ ton; also, a British brig, of 209 tons register, with equal to 1,400 bbls. Petroleum and its products, at 7s. ℘ bbl. For Glasgow, by steam, 31,000 bushels Grain at 9d. for Corn, and [illegible] for Wheat, ℘ bushel; 300 boxes Cheese at 40s., 200 pks. Butter at 40s. ℘ ton. For Bristol, 20,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8¼d. [illegible] ℘ bushel; and an Italian bark, of 604 tons register, (a rechartered,) for general cargo, on private terms. For the United Kingdom, a British brig, of 235 tons register, with about 1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ℘ bbl. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, of 282 tons register, with about 2,300 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, at 7s. ℘ quarter, with the customary 10 ℘ cent. additional if to the continent; and a Norwegian bark, of 475 tons register, (now at Boston,) reported with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum and its products, from Philadelphia, at 6s. to the United Kingdom, and 6s. 6d. to the continent. For Antwerp, a British bark of 572 tons register, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; and, hence, 15,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ℘ bushel. For Rotterdam, 100 hhds. Tallow, at 35s. ℘ ton. For the Continent, a British bark, of 890 tons register, (to arrive,) with about 6,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 1½d. and 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl., according to lay days. For Bremen, a North German bark, of 756 tons register, reported with a full cargo of Molasses, at 30s. ℘ ton, and a North German bark, of 458 tons register, reported with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on owner's account. For Jamaica and back, a brig, of 248 tons register, on private terms. For Brazil and back, a schooner, of 135 tons, and another of 260 tons register, reported on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1871.

There was no trade in horned Cattle or Cows, neither were there any shipments of live stock on this forenoon. Veals were brisk from 5c.@10½c. ℘ ℔. Sheep steady from 5¼c.@6¼c. ℘ ℔. Lambs sold in large lots from 6¾c.@8¾c. ℘ ℔. Swine were not quoted at 10½ A. M. No sales had been effected, and trade looked dull.

SALES TODAY—FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP YARD.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 220 Lambs, weight 12,790 ℔s., at 8¼c. ℘ ℔.; 224 Sheep, weight 19,620 ℔s., at 5¼c. ℘ ℔.; 221 Lambs, weight 11,740 ℔s., at 7¾c. ℘ ℔.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

S. MCGRAW sold 104 Lambs, weight 6,890 ℔s., at 8¼c. ℘ ℔.; 5 Veals, weight 920 ℔s., at 10¼c. ℘ ℔.; 35 Lambs, weight 2,270 ℔s., at 8¾c. ℘ ℔. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 3 Veals, weight 530 ℔s., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 240 ℔s., at 9c. ℘ ℔.; 15 Veals, weight 1,670 ℔s., at 10¼c. ℘ ℔.; 7 Sheep, weight 180 ℔s., at 5¼c. ℘ ℔.; 25 Lambs, weight 1,330 ℔s., at 7¾c. ℘ ℔.; 243 Lambs, weight 15,435 ℔s., at 8¼c. ℘ ℔.; 14 Lambs, weight 950 ℔s., at 8¼c. ℘ ℔. J. KIRBY sold 3 Veals, weight 420 ℔s., at 10c. ℘ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 335 ℔s., at 8c. ℘ ℔.; 96 Lambs, weight 5,840 ℔s., at 8¼c. ℘ ℔.; 3 Sheep, weight 345 ℔s., at 6¼c. ℘ ℔.; 108 Lambs, weight 6,505 ℔s., at 8¼c. ℘ ℔.; 89 Lambs, weight 5,720 ℔s., at 7¾c. ℘ ℔.; 123 Lambs, weight 9,430 ℔s., at 8c. ℘ ℔.; 27 Lambs, weight 1,500 ℔s., at 7¾c. ℘ ℔.; 3 Veals, weight 270 ℔s., at 6c. ℘ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 21, 1871: 2,821 of horned Cattle, 2,965 Sheep, 14 Veals, 7 Hogs, 80 Horses. Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Aug. 23, 1871: 9,367 Hogs, 7,040 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for this day: 226 Veals, 1,060 Sheep, 1 Cow.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—COTTON nominal; 18c.@18¼c. FLOUR dull and unchanged, except for extra and lower grades, which were firmer; Superfine Winter, $3 90@$4 15; Extra Winter, $4 25; Double Extra, $4 75@$5; Family Winter, $5@$6. WHEAT opened firm, but closed dull; No. 4 Red, in elevator, $1 06; No. 3 Red, $1 13; No. 2, $1 37. CORN—Demand good at full prices; offerings small; Mixed, 47c.; Yellow, 48c.; White, 48c.@50c., sacked; sales of bulk on private terms. OATS—Demand fair and market firm; Mixed on track at East St. Louis, 31c.@31½c.; in warehouse, 32c.@31c.; sacked, 37c.@38c. BARLEY—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 Spring, 65c.; Two-rowed Fall, 70c.@72c. RYE dull and unchanged; Prime, 58c. WHISKY steady at 90c. TOBACCO quiet and steady. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. Mess PORK firmer, $12 50@$13. BACON—Demand active; prices advanced; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@8c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 7c. for Country. CATTLE quiet and steady; Texan and Indian, $1 25@$2 75; Natives, $2@$4 75. HOGS, $3 75@$4 50. RECEIPTS—75,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 2,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 35; 4,900 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 45. CORN unchanged; round lots offered at 60c.; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 60½c.; 2,300 bushels do., in lots, at 61c.; 1 car at 62c. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 40 for Bolted, $1 35 for Unbolted. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30 ℘ ton. HIGH-WINES, 91½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 8c., Corn and Rye 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 53c., to New-York 40c., to Albany 35c. Receipts by LAKE—32,000 bushels Wheat, 1,080,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by CANAL—12,000 bushels Wheat, 4,200 bushels Corn, and 680,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—COTTON—Demand fair; prices advanced; Middling Uplands, 18⅜c. FLOUR—Demand fair; prices advanced; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT in good demand; Red, $1 14@$1 15. RYE scarce and firm; 52c. OATS quiet and steady. BARLEY quiet but firm; Fall, 80c.@90c. GROCERIES unchanged. OILS steady. EGGS quiet and steady; 12c.@13c. BUTTER quiet but firm; 17c.@22c. CHEESE dull; 9⅛c. Mess PORK—An advance asked, but none established; asking $12 75; offering $12 50. LARD dull and prices have declined; 9c. asked; sales at 8⅜c. BULK-MEATS—Demand fair and market firm; sales, 11,000 ℔s.; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅛c.; Clear Sides, 5⅜c.@6c., delivered at Indianapolis. BACON steady, with moderate demand; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅜c.@7c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. WHISKY dull and declining, 89c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,760 bbls.; Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 127,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. By Rail—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushel; Oats, 33,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm and higher; Wheat, 12c.@12½c.; Corn, 11c.@11½c.; Oats, 7½c., to New-York. FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet; sales, 18,000 bushels Duluth, by sample, at $1 18. CORN dull and lower; sales, 12,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 55½c.; 8,000 bushels do., to arrive, 55¼c. OATS quiet; sales, 40,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 32c. Other articles unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—TOBACCO excited and prices higher; lower grades advanced; sales, 155 hhds. COTTON—Business small; quotations higher; Middling Upland, 18⅛c. FLOUR dull; Extra Family, $5 50. GRAIN quiet; Wheat, on arrival, $1 10@$1 20 for Choice; Corn, ear, 60c.@62c. from store; Oats, 40c., from store; Rye, 63c. on arrival. PROVISIONS—Small order demand; nothing done in round lots. Mess PORK asking $13 on orders. BACON—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. packed. Beef HAMS unchanged. LARD, 9⅛c.@10⅛c. WHISKY declining.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 23.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and declining; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 23; White Michigan, $1 29; Amber Michigan, $1 18; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 22; No. 1 Red, $1 25; No. 2, $1 21; No. 3, $1 15; Rejected do., $1 02; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 22. CORN dull; high mixed, 52c.; low mixed, 50½c.; no grade, 48c. OATS steady; No. 1, 37c.; No. 2, 34c.; Michigan, 36c.; Rejected, 31c. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—FLOUR dull; Double, $5 75; Treble, $6@$6 12½. CORN unchanged. OATS quiet; 48c.@50c. HAY easier; $27@$28. BRAN in fair demand; $1 05@$1 07½. PORK firmer; held at $14, with sales of 50 bbls. BACON dull; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c. LARD unchanged. All other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 122⅛. GOLD, 111⅜. COTTON firm; Low Middling, 16⅜; net receipts, 178 bales; gross, 527 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 28,945 bales.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Good milling demand for WHEAT at the following quotations: No. 2 Amber, $1 40@$1 43; No. 1 do., $1 42@$1 48; Extra do. Western, $1 47@$1 50; No. 2 White, $1 40@$1 43. RYE is dull and nominal at 85c. for State, in store. CORN steady at 77c., afloat. Nothing doing in BARLEY or BARLEY-MALT. OATS firmer; sales new State and Western at 44c.@48c., and old at 50c.@52c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—FLOUR nominally unchanged. WHEAT dull and declining; declined 2c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 24; No. 2 do., $1 21. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS steady, with moderate demand at 36c. PETROLEUM heavy and weak; Refined, 22c.@21⅛c.; Crude, $5 40.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—COTTON firmer, not higher; Middling, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 36 bales; gross, 39 bales; exports, coastwise, 30 bales; sales, 47 bales; stock, 896 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—COTTON active; Middling, 19⅛c.; gross receipts, 50 bales; exports to Great Britain, 50 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 23.—COTTON quiet but firm; Good Ordinary, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 352 bales; exports coastwise, 652 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 9,880 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 1 bale; exports, coastwise, 4 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 3,537 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 23.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 16⅜c.@16⅝c.; net receipts, 209 bales; exports, coastwise, 246 bales; stock, 295 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 23.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 92 bales; exports, coastwise, 333 bales; sales, 100 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 23.—COTTON firm but quiet; Middling, 7⅛c.; net receipts, 55 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,733 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 23.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17c.; stock, 598 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19c.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 23.—COTTON firm; Middling, 17c.; receipts, 30 bales; sales, 38 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 23—11½ A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; for the account, 93⅛. American Securities opened quiet and steady; 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and the account.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed 93⅛ for money and the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady; 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

EVENING.—Calcutta LINSEED, 62s. 6d.@63s. ℘ cwt. Spirits TURPENTINE, 36s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—Evening.—Common RESIN, 8s. ℘ cwt.

PARIS, Aug. 23—P. M.—French Rentes, 56f. 30c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 22.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—10½ A. M.—COTTON opened firm; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.; the sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 6,000 bales.

4½ P. M.—COTTON closed strong; Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.; the sales of the day foot up 18,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for export and speculation; sales of Cotton, shipped, or shipping at New-Orleans, at 9 3-16d. for Middling. CHEESE, 49s. 6d. BEEF, 75s.

LONDON, Aug. 23—4½ P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM, 17⅛d.@18d.

AMOY, China, July 16.—The TEA market opened on the 23d of December at Amoy, and the crop of 1871-72 of Oolong is fully up to that of last season in quality, and not likely to fall short in quantity. The market for the United States opened at prices certainly one-fourth above the opening rates last year, and in three days the purchases amounted to 10,000 pks. above the actual arrivals, part of the crop only, in many cases, having come down from the country. Prices are so irregular it is difficult to give exact quotations. TEAS grading from Fine upward are eagerly bought as they arrive.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Becket.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Fifty copies, one year	50
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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Disturbances occurred, yesterday and day before, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the places of workmen on a strike had been supplied by new hands. It was feared that resort to military force might be necessary to restore order. Many persons were injured by a collision on the Midland Railway on Tuesday night. At a meeting in Birmingham, in favor of the ballot, on Tuesday, the course of the House of Lords on the Ballot bill was condemned. The reported failure of the potato crop in Ireland is denied. According to a semi-official statement, published yesterday in London, the crop is a good one.

The argument for the prosecution in the Communist Court-martial at Versailles closed yesterday, and the counsel for the prisoners began summing up. M. FERRE, one of the accused, attempted to read a defense, declaring that he looked to rehabilitated France for vengeance, when he was stopped. M. GAMBETTA has proposed to the Republican Deputies to dissolve the Assembly May 1, 1872. The disbanding of the National Guard is still a vexing question, The prolongation of the powers of M. THIERS is regarded as assured. Three hundred million francs additional of the indemnity have been paid over to Germany.

The people of the southern portions of Hungary are represented to be in great misery in consequence of the flooding of the lands from the defective and dilapidated condition of the dams by which the land was reclaimed. The exactions of the Government are also said to be severely felt, the arrears of taxes being in some instances in excess of the value of the property. A famine is apprehended.

Four cases of cholera have occurred in Berlin, two of which were fatal. A foreign vessel is reported at Shields, England, with cholera on board. The French Government is acting in concert with Italy to prevent the introduction of cholera into either country.

The Vienna *Free Press* of yesterday contains an intimation of the retirement of Baron VON BEUST, and suggests his election to the Austrian Parliament as a delegate from Vienna. The German Emperor will remain at Gastein a fortnight, and then will visit the King of Bavaria. Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM has returned to Berlin.

GENERAL.

The largest fire that ever occurred in Ithaca, N. Y., began at midnight Tuesday night, and consumed the Ithaca Hotel and all the buildings west to CULVER'S; then spread northward from HOYT'S carriage-shop to CULVER'S store-house, destroying the interior of the block and all south on Wilgus-street, and west on the north side of Green-street, together with ESTES' tannery on West-street and the buildings south of Green-street to the foundry. A steam fire-engine from Oswego arrived at 3 o'clock in the morning, and performed good service. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Gov. POTTS, of Montana Territory, informs the Interior Department of the threatening attitude of Indians, near Gallatine Valley, the settlers in which are preparing to leave their crops and fly to a safe place at a moment's notice. He asks for more troops, or authority to organize militia.

The brig *Evening Star*, from Baltimore, for the Baltic, has reached Fortress Monroe. While lying at anchor at Lynn Haven Bay, on Tuesday night, six of the crew robbed the Captain of $200, his watch and chain, and seized a boat and left the ship. The vessel was brought in by the pilot-boat *Slicer's* crew.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., of Philadelphia, announce that subscriptions to the new five per cent. loan were received yesterday amounting to $4,596,100.

Sixty or seventy gentlemen, from various sections of Massachusetts, met yesterday, in Boston, to take steps to bring the name of HARVEY JEWELL before the Republican State Committe as a candidate for Governor. A committee for this purpose was chosen.

Yesterday morning, a fire in Lexington, Ky., destroyed a block of buildings on Broadway, involving a loss estimated at $100,000, and insured for $43,000.

The crowd at the Saratoga Park yesterday to witness the races, was nearly equal to that of last Thursday. The first race—a dash of three-quarters of a mile—was won by *Moselle*, beating *Precedent*, in 1:21¾. There was great interest manifested in the great race between *Longfellow* and *Helmbold*. During the first three miles *Longfellow* led by from one to two lengths. *Helmbold* began to gain on the last eighth of the third mile, passing under the string half a length ahead. *Longfellow* lost steadily during the last mile, *Helmbold* leading three lengths at the first quarter, six at the half mile, and finishing sixteen lengths ahead of *Longfellow*, amid the most tremendous enthusiasm and cheers. Time—7:49¾. The last race, one and three-quarter miles, for all ages, was won by the favorite, *Eolus*; *Cadence* second and *Tubman* third. Time—3:14½.

At the Springfield Club races, yesterday, in the 2:25 class, for $2,000, *Jefferson* won in two straight heats. The 2:31 class race for $1,200 was won by *Lady Ross*, who came in first in the second and third heats. The third race was unfinished, four indecisive heats having been run.

The race between the Paris crew, of St. John, N. B., and RENFORTH'S Tyne crew, yesterday, at St. John, N. B., was won by the former. The Tyne crew had only pulled a few minutes, when RENFORTH, the stroke oar, was seized with apoplexy, and his companions pulled to the shore. Medical attendance was promptly at hand, but the athlete died at 8¾.

It will be seen that at last the City authorities have determined to do something to clear their characters. What that "something" is will probably astonish the public, although it ought to be tolerably well accustomed by this time to the tortuous processes of Mayor HALL and his friends. The Controller's accounts are not laid before the public—it is supposed to be enough to "dump" seven thousand pages of figures into one of the offices, and there let them rest to cool. The figures we have published are not explained away. Not a single item in INGERSOLL'S, or GARVEY'S, or KEYSER'S accounts can be disputed. As the facts which we have made public are too strong for HALL and his friends, they have resolved to make direct war upon the TIMES, which has exposed them. For this purpose they intend to bring an action of ejectment against us. So far as our own interests are concerned, we shall not at present trouble the public with any explanations. Our property was lawfully bought and paid for, and our friends need have no fears about our retaining it. But it is fairly a question for the public whether HALL and his confederates shall be allowed to escape from the consequences of their misdeeds under cover of far-fetched actions against a newspaper. What we have published cannot be disproved, and the only answer the City authorities can make is to attempt to annoy us by litigation. We confidently leave the public to pronounce a fair and impartial opinion upon this course, and to say whether it exonerates HALL and CONNOLLY from the charges we have brought against them. We have the fullest belief that the latest move of the Ring, instead of saving it, will only accelerate its ruin.

Another Damaging Defense.

Mayor HALL is not only a blockhead himself, but he labors under the delusion that the citizens of New-York are a parcel of blockheads too. The people of all shades of political opinion have demanded facts, and he thinks he can satisfy them with endless verbiage; they have plainly told him that figures must be met with figures, and he treats them to a rigmarole of quibbling comments upon statutes, which barely reach the intellectual level of a Tombs shyster. The Supervisors and the Board of Aldermen—*i. e.*, the same men under different names—are invited to devise some method of putting to confusion "the evident partisan conspiracy which has been formed against the credit of the City and County." It might be somewhat difficult for the highly-disinterested citizens who serve the community in the double capacity of Aldermen and Supervisors, to be brought to see that one of the chief conspirators against our local credit is to be found in the person of the Mayor himself. It must, however, be already apparent, even to the very low intelligence of the City and County Board, that among the most fatal of the blows lately dealt at the financial standing of New-York, have been the late manifestoes of the Mayor and Controller.

Yesterday's Message to the Board of Supervisors, of which the one to the Board of Aldermen is merely an abbreviation, is of a character precisely similar to other letters, messages, and statements from the same source, which have been sufficiently analyzed in these columns. It promises figures which its author has no intention of giving, and it misrepresents facts and glozes upon words in a way which reveals nothing but an impudent contempt for any grade of intelligence above the level of a Tammany repeater's. The Mayor seizes upon the point made in Mr. FOLEY'S letter of Saturday, with reference to the interim Board of Audit, and tries to answer it by the exploded plea of a purely ministerial responsibility. "It is quite true," says the Mayor in effect, "that CONNOLLY, TWEED and myself were intrusted with the auditing of all liabilities against the County of New-York legally incurred previous to the passage of the new Charter. It is also true that only such amounts as were *found to be due* were ordered to be paid. But then observe the 'broad significance' of these mysterious words 'liabilities' and 'incurred,' and tell me how we could have avoided giving our dear friends INGERSOLL, GARVEY, and KEYSER, not to mention the shadowy SMITH and the unsubstantial CASHMAN, the full benefit of the very peremptory language of the statute. We were certainly a 'Board for inspection and certification;' but, then, you see we were also a 'ministerial' Board, and there is so much virtue, look you, in this delicious word 'ministerial,' that it saved us all the trouble of inspecting or auditing; relieved us of any trouble on the score of whether the liabilities were liabilities at all, or whether they were ever incurred legally or otherwise, and, in fact, allowed us in the most pleasant and convenient manner possible to complete what ill-natured people are now calling a very big swindle, but which we then, as now, considered to be a very satisfactory pecuniary transaction. It is true that this invaluable word 'ministerial' is not in the statute referred to, nor in any other of similar tenor, but if we may exercise the privilege of coining the names of imaginary tradesmen, we may surely be permitted to use a convenient adjective to get us out of a scrape."

If the attentive reader can make anything more satisfactory or intelligible than this out of the Mayor's latest defense, we shall be glad to hear of it. The twaddle about the Mayor being greatly impressed with "the magnitude of the liabilities" will impose upon nobody; the statement that there was nothing upon the face of the bills "to suggest suspicion of bad faith to any one" is simply absurd; while the repeated reference to the bills being "in the language of the act 'incurred,'" supposes a method of legal interpretation which no man could attempt to sustain in any Court of law without being set down as an idiot. The assumption about the comparatively low rate of taxation in this City is, we need hardly remark, equally destitute of foundation. Nominally, our present rate is in excess of Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, and actually, we are accumulating debt at a rate which, in less than a generation, will leave us nothing to tax at all, as the entire real estate of the City will have been mortgaged to any public creditor who can be found to trust us. The Controller, we are told, liquidated "the old legacies of liabilities" by the issue of revenue bonds 'as commanded by the statute. This is also false. Judgment was given the other day in favor of J. B. CORNELL, authorizing him to recover certain sums from the City "incurred" previous to April, 1870. There are also pending many other suits, all of which form part of "the old legacies of liabilities," which the precious trio of interim auditors failed somehow to honor with their "ministerial" attention.

In point of fact, the Mayor's Messages are altogether too flimsy to be worthy of serious argument. They merely excite afresh the question which an ingenious correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* put the other day to Mr. TWEED: "And now let me ask you, is it true that you and Mr. HALL have stolen money?" TWEED thought, with becoming sensitiveness, "this is not a question one gentleman ought to put to another." As for HALL, he assured the same correspondent, in his pleasantly figurative way, "You see I am a regular old rhinoceros." Our amiable Mayor does not mind a bit being called a thief. On the contrary he seems rather to like it, and was agreeably surprised when he went to the Scott celebration, and "did not see any diminution in his popularity." He probably expected to see people button up their pockets and feel furtively after their watches. Greatly encouraged that none of these things happened, he added his assurance, "I don't believe the people think the TIMES' statements true." If any man of ordinary capacity can be found who, after the Mayor's latest Message, is still incredulous upon this subject, we may safely recommend him to the immediate attention of such of his friends as are of sound mind.

The Gas Nuisance.

A great nuisance from which we suffered regularly for years, and which was for a time abated, is again taxing our patience, destroying our comfort, and impairing our health. We refer to the discharge of the impure refuse of the gas-houses into the sewers. A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that on last Sunday night, the air of all that part of the City lying south of Twenty-first-street and east of the Fifth-avenue, as far down as Eighth-street, was made nauseous and loathsome in order that a wealthy corporation might add a few dollars to its overgrown dividends. The atmosphere was like the exhalations from the crater of a volcano, or the belchings of the bottomless pit. At about 2½ A. M. the whole family of our correspondent were awakened with a sense of mingled disgust and suffocation, and each one supposed at first that the gas was escaping in his room. This surmise having been found erroneous, *paterfamilias*, in an airy costume, went hastily through the house to find the open vent, timidly carrying a taper in a flat candlestick, fearing that he might be startled by an explosion at any moment. Finding all tight, he opened the front-door, and the north-east wind blew a noisome gust into his face that at once choked him and solved the mystery. This house was in the remoter part of the region we have described above, and if the effect was such in that quarter, what must it have been nearer the source of this abomination? We all know—in years past we have all suffered from this monstrous nuisance.

Now, what right, what semblance of right, have an association of men whose sole object, as far as they are concerned, is gain, thus to rob hundreds and thousands of people of their sleep, their comfort, and their health? Not content with making us pay an exorbitant price for poor gas, they compel us to bear a part of the miserly, skinflint economy of their imperfect manufacture. They make night hideous to us, both when we are awake and when we are, or wish to be, asleep. Knowing that we must submit to the swindle, or do without gaslight, they seem also to be sure that they can compel us to inhale the ill-odor of it or do without breathing. In no other civilized country would such an outrageous nuisance be tolerated. These noxious fumes are composed of sulphureted hydrogen, carbureted hydrogen, and carboline—a sweet and wholesome compound wherewith to inflate human lungs! And yet we are compelled to breathe air saturated with these noxious and offensive elements, merely that the men who furnish us with our yellow, high-priced gas may save the little money that it costs to protect us from this injury. For no plea of necessity can be reasonably urged in their defense. The nuisance—a nuisance of gigantic proportions and very grave character—was abated under the discipline of the old Board of Health, and that it should be revived can be due only to the culpable neglect of their successors to use the ample power in their hands for the sanitary regulation of the City.

The toleration of offenses like this is one of the great reproaches of our society; and it is one which municipal corruption has made peculiarly applicable to New-York. Our easy-going good-nature, which causes us to bear almost anything short of personal robbery, maiming, and death, rather than make a fuss about it, is a part of the stock in trade of the great corporations that have the monopoly of the supply of so many of our daily necessities and conveniences. It is their business to give as little to and get as much from their compulsory customers—the whole public—as possible; and it is nobody's business to check their impositions. They screw an extra cent or two out of each man daily; they cramp his comfort; they oblige him to submit for a while to some nuisance, which, as in the case in question, is injurious to his health. The imposition is, perhaps, a trifling and generally a temporary one to him; he frets inwardly, but bears it, and goes about his business. He has not the time, even if he has the inclination, to make a stand, and to fight for what he knows to be his rights. But to the corporation the aggregate gain is large, and its business is so systematized that the mere obedience to orders which it has the right to demand from its subordinate officers makes extortion easy, and the profitable infliction of discomfort is an unregarded matter. Directors look to dividends; and they employ and sustain that superintendent who brings in the largest return from the least outlay. How he does it is not their affair, so long as he does not imperil their charter, or subject them to the payment of serious damages; and it is his business to "manage" other things than the mere working of the material forces under him. Every interest has some one whose business—whose whole, well-paid business—it is to look after it, except the public interest. From this deplorable condition of things there is at present no visible relief. But if this indifference of individuals, and this corruption and culpable neglect of public officers, continue, we may yet be driven to the establishment of some association or bureau like that for the prevention of cruelty to animals—a People's Protective Association, whose business it shall be to receive complaints, and to prosecute and procure redress for every well-authenticated case of extortion, outrage, or nuisance on the part of our public servants, whether they are officials or great corporations.

"Tammany Republicans."

On Saturday last we published the names of no less than sixty-nine persons who are officers of the Tammany Republican General Committee, or of the District Associations, and whom we described, on apparently good information, as place-holders under Tammany Hall. Some of them hold more than one office in the Republican organizations. At the same time, we stated that it was extremely difficult to procure correct information on the subject, and we therefore asked any one whose name was wrongly included in that list to inform us. We have twice repeated that request since. We have in consequence received denials more or less explicit and satisfactory from eight persons included in our list, four of whom we originally marked as doubtful; two others "confess and avoid," as the lawyers would say. Before we refer to the letters in detail, we may remark that nearly or quite every one of them may be true as it reads, and still our statement may be in spirit correct. Men may not hold the public office stated by us, but some other. Men may hold no office, and still receive the pay of Tammany. There are "pay-rolls" on which are entered the names of persons who hold no office, but draw pay monthly. These "pay-rolls" are some of them lists of men who are paid from the City or County Treasury. There are lists of men who draw pay monthly from some fund at the disposal of the Tammany Ring. We can name the man who within three days has said: "I go up to head-quarters the first of every month and get a hundred dollars, but I don't hold no office and don't do no work." There are men, whose denials we publish below, who have no ostensible means of living, and yet whose expenses are by no means small, and who are perfectly well understood to have affiliations with Tammany. It would have been more satisfactory if the denials of such men, as indeed of all, had been broad enough to cover all possible receipts of money directly or indirectly, past or present, from or through or by the procurement of the agency known as the Ring, or any of its members—for the essence of our objection is, that no person who is in any way pecuniarily interested in the continuance of the power of Tammany should be an officer in the Republican organizations. With these remarks, we publish the denials we have received.

Mr. JAMES LEE, of the First District, called to say that he doesn't hold any public office, and does not draw any money from the City Government; that he held a place in the Custom-house, but resigned, because it did not pay. We are informed that Mr. LEE resigned the position of Inspector in the Custom-house last Fall, when the fight against Tammany commenced, giving as a reason that he "could not serve two masters," which was honest and frank. It has been intimated to us that Mr. LEE has a place under the Commissioners of Emigration, or somewhere else not covered by his denial.

JAMES H. BOYLE, Fourth District, writes: "I do not now, nor have I ever held a Tammany position." Mr. BOYLE'S is one of the names which are italicized as doubtful. We give him credit for intending a denial broader than his words.

THOMAS MULLIGAN, Third District, writes that he "never performed any labor, or received any pay therefor, from any person or persons, either directly or indirectly, connected with any of the City or County Departments." That denial is queerly framed, and the word 'therefor" queerly introduced. A good many people do not perform labor for Tammany, and are not paid for it—while still they receive money from the Ring. Has Mr. MULLIGAN ever derived such advantages?

HUGH NESBITT, Sixth District, says: "I do not hold any office whatever, and I have held no official position since I was Assistant Assessor." This denial, also, might have been made more comprehensive.

HENRY S. JENNINGS, Sixth District, says: "I do not now, nor never did, hold any office under Tammany."

ROBERT W. DE GUESTE, Eighth District, says: "I never held a position under Tammany, directly or indirectly." We originally italicized his name as doubtful.

THOMAS HOYT, Twelfth District, originally marked doubtful by us, writes: "I never held any office under the City or County Government."

JAMES MCLAREN, Fourth District, says: "I never held any position under Tammany." If he isn't deriving some pecuniary emolument from the Ring, he is greatly maligned.

Besides these, JOHN DUKE, Twelfth District, writes to say that he has a contract from the Board of Education for one school building, but claims that he got it as the lowest bidder, and did not get three others which he endeavored to get, and that he has "no connection whatever with Tammany."

VICTOR HEINBERGER, Twelfth District, admits that he is a City Marshal, appointed by OAKEY HALL because, as a devoted friend of Gov. FENTON, he lost his place in the Internal Revenue Department. He says the Republicans are entitled to half of the number of City Marshals. If so, it is by virtue of some new bargain between the Tammany Republicans and the City Hall plunderers. He further says that he is paid by fees, though he gets from Tammany the position which gives him his fees. In conclusion, he expresses his unwillingness to do the "dirty work" of Tammany—and we hope he will *not* do it.

Aphasia.

There are very few people, probably, who have not at some time or other found themselves at a loss for a word. In the middle of a sentence, perhaps, they break down; the word which should carry on the train of thought, the mind either fails to recall, or, being in the mind, the tongue refuses to utter. It is a common accident, and few give it a thought; still fewer are aware that it is one of the incipient phases of a very common affection, to which physicians have given a learned name and much elaborate research. Aphasia, as a classified disease, is of comparatively recent date, and it is only within a few years past that close attention has been given to its peculiarities. Lately an English physician, Dr. BATEMAN, of Norwich, has published a book on the subject, which gives many remarkable instances of the whimsical effects of the disease on various patients.

One of the commonest results is total forgetfulness of some language in which the patient may have once been proficient. Cases of this sort, indeed, were not infrequent before aphasia was known. It is related, for example, of one scholar with singular linguistic aptness, that as fast as he acquired one tongue he forgot the one he knew previously, not excepting his vernacular. Dr. BATEMAN records a similar phenomenon in the case of a person in whom a blow on the head extinguished at once all knowledge of Greek. In all other respects, his mental faculties remained unimpaired, and the case certainly presents a strong temptation to support the somewhat questionable inference that each particular sort of knowledge is deposited under a particular square inch of skull in the brain; just as if that organ were, like an attorney's desk, divided into pigeon-holes, duly labeled and assorted.

Another effect of aphasia is to deprive the patient of all use of some particular letter or part of speech. A French priest so attacked lost all his substantives, and could no longer avail himself of the ordinary necessaries of life without the most tiresome and ludicrous circumlocutions. Another person lost the letter "f," for which he always substituted "z." This, however, if it can strictly be attributed to that disease at all, is one of the simplest forms of aphasia. Dr. BATEMAN gives some curious specimens of this difficulty, of which this is probably the most remarkable:

> "In order to ascertain and place on record the peculiar imperfection of language which the patient exhibited, Dr. OSBORNE selected the following sentence from the by-laws of the College of Physicians, viz.: '*It shall be in the power of the College to examine or not to examine any Licentiate, previous to his admission to a fellowship, as they shall think fit.*' Having requested him to read this aloud, he read as follows: '*And the be what in the temother of the trothotodoo to majorum or that emidrate ein einkrastrai mestreil to ketra totombreidei to ra fromtreido asthat kekritest.*'"

Another patient could remember no part of any substantive, common or proper, except the initial letter. He, therefore, carried about with him a list of nouns to which he referred as occasion required. This list included even the names of his children, his servants, and his friends, and its owner made use of it by keeping "his finger and eye fixed on the word he needed until he had finished his sentence"—otherwise it was lost to him. And it is related, too, of a learned and famous English divine that, going to the Post-office for his letters, he has been unable to remember his own name.

Indeed, the distinction between aphasia and ordinary lapse of memory and absence of mind is not always easy to perceive. An English clergyman, Rev. J. R. KEARNEY, recently contributed to the London *Spectator* an experience which, however remarkable, is still familiar enough in fevers and other affections of the brain. After a certain accident he "forgot everything which happened after it, and most of the things which happened shortly before it." Having need to open a bag fastened by a combination lock, he "could not remember the word to which he had set it only a month or six weeks previously, although he had no difficulty in recollecting the old word to which it had been set three years or thereabout." This, too, is a mnemonical phenomenon which every one has experienced in remembering distinctly events which occurred in childhood, while forgetting the less remote incidents of manhood or middle age.

Aphasia takes other forms not less amusing or curious than any of these. When a lady for example, advancing to meet a guest, on hospitable thoughts intent and wishing to extend to him only the kindest greeting, involuntarily salutes him as "stupid brute, and pig, how I hate you!" the effect, it may readily be conceived, is rather embarrassing. So too, when an afflicted person, desiring to enter into conversation with a clergyman, finds his own lingual abilities restricted to a volley of oaths, he must naturally feel a trifle mortified. In these and a thousand other unique ways, aphasia makes a mock of man's boasted faculty of speech. The subject is as interesting as to most persons it will be novel. And while, as we have said, it is often difficult to distinguish between those lapses of tongue which come from failing memory or absent mindedness, and the effects of aphasia proper, it is possible that more extended research into the peculiarities of the disease will not only definitely settle this, but give us some clearer notion of the mysterious connection between the spiritual essence which frames the thought, and the physical organ which translates it to other intelligences.

We hope that no Republican will fail to read the address of Mr. TOWNSEND to the Republican General Committee. It is a plain and temperate statement of the facts which compelled the State Committee to inaugurate a reorganization of the Republicans of this City. It shows in what respects the General Committee which preceded the present one failed both in authority and trustworthiness. It recounts the frauds by which Tammany succeeded in perverting the representative body of the Republican Party to its own uses, depriving it of all efficiency as an instrument of local reform, and employing it to help the corruption it should have fought against. Mr. TOWNSEND further shows the steps taken by the State Committee to secure the co-operation of Mr. GREELEY and of the other honorable men who were acting with the now superseded organization. He traces the measures adopted to secure a complete and fair expression of the wishes of actual Republicans, and to prevent the exertion by any open or secret Tammany agents of any influence in the choice of the new Committee. He explains how those measures have been successful and how the Committee of which he is the President is at once a representative body and a body prepared to do active and efficient service against Tammany and for reform. Finally, he states clearly and forcibly the work which the new Committee, in common with all good citizens, and as the representative of so many of them as are Republicans, has to do.

MINOR TOPICS.

Is the Democratic Party preparing one last blunder on which to make hopeless shipwreck? It blundered on slavery, on the war, on reconstruction, on repudiation. Is it now going to adopt the suggestion of the Richmond *Whig*, and commit the final folly of asking the nation to pay three thousand millions for the slaves emancipated by the war? The journal starting the idea supports it by the one argument convincing to Democratic minds. It says it will win. The proposition is to divide the money with the negroes, thus securing their support for the party, and the South being thus unanimous, to ride into power by a coalition with the Northern Democracy. Of course, the suggestion from any but a Democratic source would be ludicrous. But made by a Southern journal to Northern Democrats, it compels us to reflect that it is not more unreasonable than the demand for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, for the sympathy of the Democracy with rebellion, or for pig-headed resistance to the results of the war, to all of which the Democracy yielded with blind zeal.

"Bringing the Thing Home" is an apt title for Mr. NAST'S cartoon in this week's *Harper's*. The thing brought home is the swindling of TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY and SWEENY. One section of the cartoon shows these swindlers drinking champagne in the gardens of their Summer palaces, the "Boss" leaning on SWEENY'S shoulder, the Mayor hovering over a Tammany punch-bowl, and "Slippery DICK" in a recumbent attitude, fanning himself, at the feet of an ornamental image labeled the "golden calf." They "drink to their constituents; may they live long that we may prosper." The home to which the consequences of voting for these robbers are brought is pictured in the other section of the cartoon. The husband bows his head over a little coffin in a poverty-stricken garret; one child clings to his knee, another hides in straw beneath the table; the wife is pleading at the open door with the rent-collector, who remarks, "Yes, the rent is, 'perhaps, exorbitant;' but your husband always votes for the men who make things, perhaps, exorbitant!" On another page is a series of pictures by another artist of the Summer residences of TWEED, GARVEY, INGERSOLL, KEYSER and WOODWARD. The pictures ought to be in the hands of every honest Democratic voter. If the truth can cure, here it is.

The experience of Mrs. Gen. SHERMAN, on arriving in this City on Tuesday night, as related in our news column this morning, is but the experience of hundreds of others. The moment passengers set foot in this City they become the prey of swarms of thieves, pickpockets and rowdies of every description. Especially is this the case at night, when every depot or landing-place for passengers is surrounded by a rough lot of hackmen, baggage-smashers, and hotel-runners, many of whom will take advantage of any and every opportunity to rob the unwary stranger. Strangers do not generally relish such treatment, but our own citizens have become so used to being robbed and bullied by Tammany thieves, that they feel aggrieved if they are not treated to a regular amount of it daily. A few weeks' sojourn among us will convince Mrs. SHERMAN that her treatment was only a portion of our system of City government, and that there is nothing like getting used to it.

A very strange, and we should say somewhat doubtful case of death from the sting of a bee, is reported to have occurred at Lynnville, Ill. A Mrs. STRANG, the wife of a blacksmith of that town, and the mother of several children, was stung by a honey-bee while picking apples in the orchard, and died from the effects of it in about ten minutes after going to her room. The poison took effect so rapidly that the head was swollen to twice its natural size in less than an hour, and on the following day the whole body presented the appearance of being in the last stage of decomposition. We find from our exchanges that several persons have lost their lives in different parts of the country during the past few weeks from a similar cause. In wet weather the sting of the bee is always increased in venom, and just at this time the hives should be approached with great caution.

Mount Vernon, Westchester County, in this State, has an institution known as the "East Chester National Bank." It seems to be an excellent institution. Its President is Mr. TWEED'S *fidus Achates*, Mr. CORNELIUS CORSON; its chief director is Mr. TWEED himself; among its other directors are the great INGERSOLL (without the "Co.") and the famous CHARLES E. WILBOUR. The exact nature of the financial business done by this bank in Mount Vernon we have no means of knowing. Perhaps when the Mayor gets ready to tell us what he did with the money he pretends to have paid to J. A. Smith, to Hennessy, and to Cashman—men who cannot be found, and have no known existence—we shall find out.

The party of Kuklux who recently attacked the house of a Mr. GOSSETT, in South Carolina, and fired at that gentleman while in bed, met with a very hot reception from a Miss FERNANDIS, a guest of Mr. GOSSETT'S, who, on hearing the first discharge of musketry, jumped out of bed, seized a revolver, and commenced firing with such excellent aim that the miscreants were soon compelled to beat a hasty retreat. Luckily, their intended victim was not so much injured as to be prevented from returning his grateful thanks to the brave young lady, whose promptitude had saved his life as well as her own. One case of this kind is more effective in urging the cause of woman than the publication of a thousand columns of STONE and ANTHONY speeches.

The Siamese twins have another rival, which is being exhibited in Europe. It is a two-headed negro girl. On visiting these two negro children, as they are termed, the visitor will see, as it were, two children apparently tied back to back for a frolic. They are nineteen years of age, and there is nothing repulsive or indelicate in their appearance. They are named MILLIE and CHRISTINE. When they both talk together, both heads move, both tongues are talking, both brains are thinking without concert. Touch the head, the hand or the shoulder of one, and the other knows nothing of the touch; but if the foot of either is tapped once, twice, or thrice, the other will tell you how many times it has been tapped. They are both seated on one chair, and the fleshy-bony connection is uncovered. It is very large, measuring twenty-nine inches in circumference, and begins before the first lumbar vertebra. The general circulation of the blood is separate, but as pain and pleasure are felt in common, there must be a constant interchange of blood. Each must will to move her own limbs before they can be moved, but each feels the other moving a limb, although she may not see the action. So close, however, are the mental faculties allied, that they wish alike, and in eating and sleeping there is perfect uniformity. They are most attractive young ladies. In singing they take parts, soprano and contralto; in dancing, all four feet go in perfect time; in looking at you, each pair of eyes has a distinct and interesting expression. They say they are happy and wish for no change. Happy twins! Would that people who are not twins were equally contented.

UP THE RIVER.

Operations of a Bank Swindler—The Dry-Dock Bank Defrauded by Altered Checks—His Scheme of Operations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1871.

A week or two ago, while spending Sunday at "Overlook Mountain," Ulster County, I came into possession of information relative to a bank sharper who had been victimizing one or two banks in New-York City. I suppressed such information at that time, by request, but now that the obligation of secrecy has been removed, the facts may be given to the public. The City National Bank, of Poughkeepsie, received from the Ocean National Bank, of New-York, in the early part of August, their usual monthly statement of account for the month of July, which statement did not agree with the books of the City National Bank. A close examination revealed the fact that three small drafts drawn on the Ocean National Bank, were reported and charged at a much larger amount than originally drawn. On referring to the draft-book, Mr. H. C. SMITH, the teller of the Bank, discovered that the drafts were all issued by him to the same person, a young man apparently about twenty-five or thirty years of age, and an entire stranger to the officers of the bank. Being satisfied that the drafts had been altered and raised in value, Mr. ALBERT CHAMPLIN, the cashier, proceeded to New-York and acquainted the officers of the Ocean Bank with the facts. The drafts were examined, and found to have been altered in every particular except the signature of the cashier. The filling in of the drafts had been skilfully removed by some chemical process, and a powerful magnifying glass failed to reveal any traces of the original writing. The drafts were issued for about $30 each, and were raised as near as can be ascertained as follows: One over $900, one over $1,000, and the third between $1,500 and $1,600, increasing them about $3,500 in all. They were traced back through the Oriental Bank to the Dry Dock Savings Bank, where they had been received from a young man who had been keeping an account there for some little time, and who was constantly in receipt of drafts from different parts of the country which he would deposit, sometimes taking a portion of the money. He had succeeded, however, in getting the whole amount before the alterations were discovered.

It is not definitely known, but it is supposed that the Dry Dock Savings Bank must have lost several thousand dollars by the scoundrel. Detectives have been employed to ferret him out, and bank officers here hope they will be successful. In all his interviews with the bank officers he deported himself in a cool deliberate manner.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Johann August Foersch.

Rev. JOHANN AUGUST FOERSCH, pastor of the German Free Congregation, of which he was the founder, died at his residence, No. 62 Stanton-street, on Tuesday afternoon. The deceased had passed through an eventful life. He was born in 1811, in Hanau, and in 1832 came to America, having to leave his native country on account of his participation in a revolutionary demonstration, known as the Hambacher Festival. He first established himself as a minister in Pennsylvania, and subsequently, in 1846, he came to New-York, where he became the founder of a free congregation. In 1861, when the rebellion broke out, he went into the field as Chaplain of the Eleventh Militia Regiment, and subsequently the Steuben Volunteer Regiment, and at a still later period the Fifteenth Heavy Artillery Regiment. He died of disease of the lungs, which resulted from exposure during the campaign. The deceased will be buried to-morrow, when the Socrates Lodge No. 592, and several other lodges of which he was a member, will follow the remains to their last resting place.

STATE POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

The State Convention to be Held on the 27th of September.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The Organization of the Republican Central Committee Completed.

Stirring Address by the Chairman, Mr. John J. Townsend.

The members of the Republican Central Committee met last evening at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, Col. DUGANNE in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Chairman said—The next business in order is to hear the report of the Special Committee appointed to wait on the President elect in regard to his acceptance of the office.

Mr. HUGH GARDINER—As Chairman of that Committee, I have the pleasure of informing you that Mr. JOHN J. TOWNSEND has accepted the position of President of the Republican Central Committee, and is now in the room. [Applause.]

The same Committee—Messrs. GARDINER and WHITE—were authorized to conduct Mr. TOWNSEND to the chair.

Col. DUGANNE—Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you the President elect of this Committee.

Mr. TOWNSEND, on taking the chair, was received with great applause. He said:

ADDRESS OF MR. TOWNSEND.

Gentlemen of the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York: I am profoundly sensible of this mark of your confidence. I am conscious that I have done and can do but little to deserve it. While I thank you in all sincerity, I am oppressed by the contemplation of the magnitude of the issues which are involved in the canvass which is before us—of the weight of the responsibility which you have been called on to assume. The extent of that responsibility has been illustrated, if not beyond measure increased, by events which have just occurred. Not after long delay and expectation, but already, the wisdom and the necessity of the action of the State Committee in the direction of reorganization has been vindicated. The public amazement at the audacity and recklessness, the incredible vigor and intensity of the corruption which is of the essence of Tammany rule, is without a parallel. Now it is revealed that insatiate cupidity as well as lust of power contrived the schemes which deface our statute-book, and compelled or purchased the enactment of them by a servile and venal Legislature. In the Summer of 1870 it had long been evident that one of the practices most in favor at Tammany Hall was to maintain a secret yet efficient representation in the very heart of our organization. This might have been possible under any circumstances, but the continuous success of the undertaking was greatly facilitated if not wholly due to a wicked use of that feature in the previously existing Commissions which had been intended to serve a noble and benign purpose—I mean the representation of minorities. One year ago, at a meeting held at Saratoga, Mr. GREELEY declared that the first step in order to the success not of a party, but our cause was then to purge our organization in this City of Tammany Republicans. In a voice eloquent with emotion he named HENRY SMITH, President of the Board of Police; with uplifted finger he pointed at others who even there were present. That was an irresistible appeal to the work—and he a pioneer and leader in the undertaking. In illustration of the state of things existing in the old Assembly District organizations I will state facts which were apparent in the Eleventh, in which I reside. Of 751, the whole number of names appearing upon the roll at the beginning of the year 1870, 729 were assigned to residences within the district. Of these, 279 were found by the enumerators of the census; 450 were not found; 210 voted at the November election in 1870, all of whom save twenty-six appear in the return of the Census. Later than December, 1869, the names of 248 persons were added to the Roll: 159 of these could not be found at the residence assigned to them within the district. As, with a very few exceptions, they failed to vote at the State election in November, 1870, it is a fair inference that they did not reside within the district. So intense and widespread was the feeling of indignation that in the autumn of last year thousands of the Republicans in the City of New-York—many of them eminently conspicuous in the State and in the nation—addressed petitions to the State Committee praying for a reorganization. Of the Central Committee of 1870 nearly one-half of the constituted members, who, from close contact with the evil in that department of its operation, clearly discerned the imperious need of a remedy, asked for reorganization. A county convention representing every ward in the City, composed of well-known Republicans, formally preferred the same request. What was that thing which was to be reorganized? A party, if you choose to term it so—for language is not made, but grows, and the word is yet unborn which can denote the sublime unity in action of the men of this generation who upon our soil have lived or died for the life of our country and for freedom—of the men who live for the consummation of the glorious work. If conflicts which have involved the existence or independence of a State—if in all history the struggles of the oppressed for liberty, personal and religious, or in which is claimed or denied the existence of a right inherent in the idea of humanity, are more than partisan—the administration of our Government since the fall of Sumter, since the Proclamation of Emancipation, since the surrender at Appomatox, and in aiding the reconstruction of Governments republican in form, upheld by loyalty in the ten misguided States, is the representative of a reality grander, more imposing, and far more sacred than any party. The petition for a reorganization and the accompanying documents were on the 20th of December, 1870, referred by the State Committee for investigation to a Special Committee, consisting of five gentlemen, to whose fitness for the discharge of their delicate duty no exception has been taken. The Special Committee on the 20th day of January, 1871, addressed a communication to Mr. GREELEY, Chairman of the General Committee, enclosing a copy of the allegations, and using the following language: "As the Committee are directed 'to investigate the matters alleged,' and as they are desirous of treating the subject in that spirit of fairness which is essential to harmony in the counsels of the party, we would respectfully invite your attention to the nature of these charges, and to offer opportunity to yourself, or to such Committee as the body over which you preside may appoint, to make any representation in respect to the subject-matter which may be deemed advisable. It is but proper to add that if the substantial correctness of the charges be established, the Special Committee will feel constrained to recommend such reasonable measures in the direction of reorganization as shall purify the party, and in the carrying out of which they feel sure of the co-operation of yourself and of every Republican who has the good of the party at heart. The Special Committee will hold a meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Wednesday evening, the 1st of February proximo, to hear representations on the foregoing points, and in the meantime the papers and documents referred to may be examined by a committee of your body." Listen, I pray, to these charges, which were included in the list:

First—That in every one of the twenty-one Assembly District Associations large numbers of open and self-avowed Democrats are enrolled as members, and take part in the election of officers of the Associations and in the election of delegates to Republican Nominating Conventions, but on election days vote the Democratic ticket. An illustration is given where, in one Assembly District Association, the roll contains 247 names of Democrats, or of unknown or fictitious persons; and this District is claimed to be rather exceptionally free from irregularities.

Second—That certain and designated persons holding positions as officers or members of Republican District Associations are members of the Tammany Hall General Committee and are open and known Democrats.

Third—That many of the Presidents and other officers and enrolled members of Republican District Associations hold positions in departments, either wholly or partially, (but always substantially,) under the control and at the municipal or legislative mercy of Tammany Hall. Example: In one District Association it appears that there are sixty-three members who thus hold office under the Tammany cabal.

Fourth—That of the 159 members of the Republican General Committee of 1870, not less than thirty held relations in the different City Departments with Tammany Hall, and received pay and emoluments from the Democratic Party.

Fifth—That of the 150 members of the Republican General Committee of 1871, not less than thirty hold offices and places in the different City and County Democratic Departments.

Sixth—That at the last November election, in a large number of election districts, especially in the lower part of the City, the straight Democratic ticket, headed by HOFFMAN and A. OAKEY HALL, was issued from Republican boxes in charge of so-called Republicans, who then held and still hold positions as officers or enrolled members in Republican District Associations, and who, on election day, not only thus issued, but peddled the Democratic ticket all day.

Seventh—That many of the Republican primaries were taken possession of last Fall by the Police force, (in some places eighty to 100 policemen being present,) who, acting, as they claimed, under orders, forcibly prevented many prominent Republicans from taking part in the selection of delegates; that policemen and known Democrats were allowed to enroll and to vote at such primaries, and in certain districts the true expression was further prevented by false and fraudulent counting."

All the charges which I have read to you were supported by affidavits, and all have this distinctive feature, that if false or mistaken, in any particular, conclusive evidence of that mistake or falsity could be adduced. If the rolls of the District Associations were, in fact, unspotted, they could be scrutinized in vindication of their purity. Some effort, at least, could be made in that direction which would be above suspicion. If no Presidents, officers, or members of District Associations held place under the control and at the mercy of Tammany Hall—if not so many as were indicated in these charges held such place—if less than thirty, or if none of the members of each of the General Committees for the years 1870 and 1871 received pay and emolument from the Democratic Party, nothing hinders their manifest exculpation. On the 25th of January, 1871, the General Committee referred the subject to a Special Committee of five, with power to consider and reply to the communication of the State Committee. On the 2d day of February, 1871, a report was made and adopted without a dissentient voice. Was that reply inspired by righteous zeal either to repel the imputations, or else co-operate with the State Committee to purify the party? In substance it is this: that, unaware that the State Committee had been clothed with power to dissolve and reconstruct, the General Committee have to say that, until complaints against the district organizations have been brought to the notice of the local party authorities by parties injured, and action refused or injustice done, the General Committee will not interfere; that Republicans holding place under the municipal authorities of the City, do so under a custom which is older than the party; that this is one way of recognizing the rights of a minority; that the General Committee of 1871 is not responsible for the composition of its predecessor; that the Police are not under the charge of that Committee; that if any Republican individuals have any party grievances, and will submit them, such complaint will be investigated and justice done; that delegated bodies are the judges of the election and qualification of their own members; that reorganization at this time will do no good; and that such action on the part of the State Committee will be an assumption never before used against a local organization. Are not the tone and accents of this reply familiar? We have just heard the frauds, the evidence of which has been exhumed, ascribed to the defunct Board of Supervisors, whose ruling spirits now control every department. On the 15th of July, 1861, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM offered a series of resolutions in Congress, to the effect that he, and those who sympathised with him, were unaware that the Government had any power to increase the army, blockade the ports, arrest persons suspected of plotting treason, or to do any other act of resistance to rebellion. What do gentlemen want? Would they wait until another Convention is held, and surrender the control of the State to Tammany for another and a vital year? Are we to stand idle, disarmed by a technical objection, when the adherents of the enemy are in the citadel? The State Committee would have been faithless and pusillanimous had it failed to act in this perilous crisis. And I say, further, if this effort prove ineffectual, let it be repeated by a State Convention. If there be no Convention, by a State Committee; and if there were no State Committee, by any number of good and true citizens equal to the emergency. An organization, as its name implies, is but an instrument—admirable, if fit and for its end efficient. If our belief be well founded that the Republican organization since the outbreak of secession has been the instrument of the expression of patriotic faith and zeal and hope in our land, and represents men who seek here to elevate humanity, like the vessels that serve the uses of a temple, let it be pure. If the insidious evil shall be injected in your veins, let them be purged of it; if the tares shall be sown in this field, extirpate them, or be yourselves reorganized. In answer to the plea that the system under which the abuse has flourished is older than the party, I quote the language of Mr. DAYTON, himself a member of the General Committee. He said, in the course of the debate upon the reception of the report:

"Is there 20,000 Republican majority in New-York to give the pretence for putting two or three Republicans into the Police Commission, or putting Republicans into those other places? You have to look into those facts. I say the sooner the party washes its hands of all suspicion of connivance of this kind, the better it will be for us; the higher will be its integrity, the brighter its character, as an exponent of the Republicans of the City of New-York."

On the 2d day of March, 1871, the General Committee issued an appeal to the electors of the State. I refer to the analysis of the evidence furnished by the State Committee which it contains; to the total absence of counter evidence, and to the further report of the same Committee, which was made to and adopted by the General Committee on the 1st of June, 1871, as conclusive upon the question of facts that the allegations which have been quoted are substantially true. On the 10th of March, 1871, the State Committee began the work of reorganization. They adopted resolutions providing for the appointment of an Enrolling Committee in each Assembly District, to be composed of seven trustworthy Republicans, to be chosen, three by HORACE GREELEY, in behalf of the old General Committee, three by Mr. WILLIAM ORTON, and three by both parties. That the two gentlemen prepare a Constitution and by-laws for the reenrollment and reorganization of the districts, and of the General Committee, and for the government of the same when reorganized. That no person holding office, whose commission or appointment is issued or made by or under Democratic authority, shall be eligible to office in any of the Republican organizations, or be a member of the Republican General Committee. That no Democrat shall be enrolled as a member of any of said associations. The proposition that in all elections to be held by such associations, the rule of minority representation shall obtain, was referred to the same two gentlemen. That is to say, whenever there is a plurality of delegates or officers to be chosen, each member of the Association shall have the option of voting once for each of the whole number to be chosen, or of concentrating upon one or more of the candidates as many votes as there may be officers or delegates to be chosen. It was declared that, whenever the Central Committee shall have been duly organized, the functions and authority of the former Committees and Associations shall cease; that the same be disbanded, and their authority invested in the reorganized body. Mr. GREELEY declined to serve. The place assigned to him was filled by the appointment of Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, by authority of the State Committee. The eminent character of the two superintending Commissioners warranted the expectation that they would satisfy the high requirements of their duty. They brought to the execution of the patriotic undertaking rare special knowledge, and extreme, unselfish, personal devotion. I would gladly unfold in detail the matured result of their deliberations. I must be content to notice the safeguards which were provided against partiality or fraud. Every applicant for enrollment was required to give his name and residence, to subscribe a statement to the effect that he was a Republican in sentiment and action, and to satisfy the Enrolling Committee of the truth. The roll, when completed, was left open to be inspected or copied by all applicants for enrollment. Opportunity was afforded for the hearing of all objections by the Enrolling Committees. The roll of each district was required to be printed in sufficient number to furnish one copy to each person enrolled. A right of appeal was given from a decision of the Enrolling Committee to the Superintending Committee. I have not heard, gentlemen, and I cannot conceive of any serious objection to the regulations, in accordance with which, as I understand, the enrollment has been effected. The local Committees of Enrollment were composed of fair men—all well-known citizens; I have not heard any suggestion that their work was not well and faithfully performed. The number already enrolled, I am informed, is about 7,000, and already equals, if it does not exceed, the number who are properly on the rolls of the old organization. I am informed that if the Republicans who have left the old organization and joined the new one are stricken from the old rolls, the new enrollment will be found to contain the names of more than twice as many Republicans residing in their respective districts as can be found upon the old roll. I believe that the new enrollment is in fact, as it is in name, the representative of the sound element in the party, and has, and if it deserves, will, retain its sympathy and its confidence. I will only refer to the twelfth and fourteenth articles of the Constitution of the district associations. The twelfth article is intended to apply the principle of minority, or as Mr. GREELEY terms it, complete representation. The object proposed is, that a minority may at all times elect delegates or representatives in due relation to the number of constituents composing the minority.

The fourteenth article I quote at length:

ART. XIV. No person shall be eligible for any office in the Association, nor for delegate to the Central Committee, nor to any Convention, who directly or indirectly holds any office (other than that of notary public) under Democratic authority; and all offices, the power of appointment to which is vested in any Democrat, or in any Board or body whose members are appointed by any Democrat, shall be considered as held under Democratic authority. All votes cast for any person holding such an office shall be null and void, and the person or persons other than such office-holder, receiving the highest number of votes, shall be deemed and returned as elected. Any credentials given to any person not eligible under this Constitution shall be null and void.

Such is the work of reorganization which has been effected. Such has been the necessity for the work, and such its warrant and authority. Let it not for a moment be believed that you are the representatives of a divided party. It is only to the men who are conscious that they have abused their position and betrayed their trust, that the word of condemnation is addressed. The laws of physical nature work in truth as the necessary condition of their operations. To those laws it is abhorrent "*ut turpiter atrum desinat in piscem, mulier formosa superne.*" We have to make the humiliating confession, that it is to the evil imagination of men that we owe that delineation of moral turpitude—that monstrous hybrid—that type of a Tammany Republican, which has been accepted by Heathendom and Christendom for nearly 2,000 years, as the symbol of the marriage of what is base with whatever is noble in our nature. Ere long you will receive the open adhesion, as I believe you have already gained the latent sympathy, of the good men who are nominally included in the old organization. Among them, if I interpret right his language and his action, I designate their distinguished President. He has named you a Custom-house Committee. Will he not say that, while influential citizens are backward in assuming each his share of the public burden, the members of the Federal Government, at least, should be alert in giving effect to the policy of the Government, provided they abuse not the influence of place, and are willing to yield to others—as I believe they are—the post of honor and responsibility? Who is HORACE GREELEY? His name is already recorded in the history of human development, and will live far in the future. For more than thirty years foremost in every discussion touching man as an individual man in his social, political, and economical relations, he has wielded a power which is indeed a power in the State, telling his thoughts in the busy town, in the still hamlet, everywhere. Reckless of censure in the defense of his opinions, when convicted of error, he has ever been bold in discarding it. In the warfare of his life he has often taken positions by the way which proved untenable, but when he has reached the citadel of truth, there he has taken his stand, his stubborn, nay, invincible, defender. In his inaugural, addressed to the old Committee on the 5th of January, 1871, he said, "I am not here to dispute either the authority, the wisdom, or the impartiality of the State Committee. Honest men are slow to suspect the motives of others; those who want nothing but justice do not jump blindly to the conclusion that others are intent on doing wrong. I assume that our State Committee will earnestly desire to do right, and will not make haste to disorganize under the plea of reorganizing us. I am confident that it will approach us as friend meets friend, with earnest intent to dispel distrust by mutual explanations, and to secure harmony by an exhibition of good faith and good will. Let me here say frankly that I, for one, shall in no case dispute the authority nor defy the mandates of the State Committee, even though it should direct that this Committee be disbanded or superseded. During nearly forty years of political activity, I was never yet identified with a contesting delegation; and I am too old now to begin." And later, on the 6th of April, 1871—although not yet discerning the true ground of the action of the State Committee—he offered in the old Committee this noble resolution, which was rejected by a vote of 91 in the negative against 9 in the affirmative:

Resolved, That this Committee, believing itself the regular and only organization of the Republicans in the City and County of New-York, and recognizing no right in the State Committee to dissolve it, unless expressly authorized to do so by the vote of a State Convention, will yet evince, as our predecessors have repeatedly done, our readiness to submit to injustice and wrong in the hope of thereby subserving and promoting the Republican cause; and we therefore consent to the reorganization proposed by the State Committee, and direct our Chairman to co-operate with Mr. WILLIAM ORTON in effecting it.

After the details of the work had been effected, he it was who presented to the old Committee the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, confiding in the justice and discernment of our Republican brethren throughout the State, and determined that the party shall not be distracted if it be in our power to prevent it, we place ourselves unreservedly in their hands, and will abide by the judgment of our next State Convention, whatever that judgment may be.

In a few weeks the State Convention will assemble fresh from the people, and will record a judgment whether the organization is merely the machine of a faction, or whether it is indeed an instrument fit, if not abused, to work out the grand problem which is before us. The country has to determine to whom shall be intrusted the consolidation of the work to which for ten years she has devoted the blood of her sons, her energy and her treasure. When the conflict of arms ended, ten States were left a chaos of subverted social relations, of shattered local government, a prey to passion and despondency aggravated by material distress—an area of discord and confusion without parallel in history. Amid angry debate and discussion, with a firm hand a frame of reconstruction had been built up and accepted the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution have been ratified. Political disabilities save that incurred by the violation of the oath to support the Constitution of the United States have been removed. If time and a fair opportunity are allowed, we believe that all the parts of the new system will work in harmony—that the character of the *personnel* of the governments be elevated to the proper standard and prosperity, in a degree never enjoyed, will stimulate the patriotism of our fellow-citizens throughout the land. A treaty for the settlement of the disputes with England has been made, and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has been appointed as a member of the Tribunal of Arbitration under the first article of that treaty. The Administration has been economical, the debt has been reduced coincidentally with a decrease in the burden of taxation; our national credit has been raised in the markets of the world. A more pregnant truth has never been uttered than is contained in the apparently commonplace remark, that take it for all in all the people are satisfied with the Administration. Although today we are full of hope, yet a little while ago, notwithstanding the considerations which have been named, the outlook toward the future in this State from our stand-point was far from favorable. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in behalf of the Democratic Party proposed to accept the principles of the constitutional amendments. Popular judgment is sure—it is not always rapid. It might have been that men in this State would have failed to see until too late—that it is inconceivable that any number of individuals in the Democratic Party who had been honest in their opposition to the principles of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, could change either of their own volition or at the will of others, while if they had not been honest in their opposition their promises were worthless. But the events of the 12th of July demonstrated that by the hand of the Democratic Party, questions of civil and religious liberty might be seriously involved. In hostility to the doctrine of equal rights which he proclaims, the Mayor, who, arrayed in green, had headed a procession of one class of our citizens, issued an edict to another, forbidding it to march, and when, at last, the outraged sentiments of the community compelled a withdrawal of the order, it was done far too late to efface the fatal impression which had been made. Speedily followed on the 29th of July the publication of some of the details of the shameless system of frauds by which our City Treasury has been depleted, and the debt of the City and County of New-York beyond all due measure increased.

These are the figures:

1868, Dec. 31, the City and County debt was, according to the official statements.... $34,407,047 71

1870, Dec. 31, according to the same statement, it was.... 73,686,226 75

	April 30,'71.	July 31,'71.
Funded debt of the City..	$49,710,864 51	$54,331,708 51
Funded debt of the County	21,591,350 00	24,791,350 00
Total....	$71,302,214 51	$79,123,058 51
Sinking Fund....	18,215,741 48	18,880,661 85
Total....	$53,086,473 03	$60,242,396 66
So-called temporary debt, City....	10,914,500 00	11,824,500 00
Revenue bonds, City....	9,774,200 00	11,757,500 00
Revenue bonds, County....	10,896,800 00	10,591,800 00
Advances on City account....	....	5,213,736 67
Due on County account....	....	965,000 00
Total....	$84,672,673 03	$100,955,333 33

In two years, from the 31st of December, 1868, to the 31st of December, 1870, the total increase was $39,279,178 84, at the rate of $1,639,632 45 per month.

In four months, from the 31st of December, 1870, to April 30, 1871, the total increase was $10,985,446 28, at the rate of $2,746,461 57 per month.

In two months, from the 30th of April, 1871, to July 31, 1871, the total increase was $16,283,260 30, at the rate of $5,427,753 43 per month.

I am indebted to the issue of the TIMES of the 7th of August, 1871, for the grouping of those figures. Language is powerless to add anything to their import. The same journal has published a table of payments to four individuals or firms, under warrants signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller, at various dates from the 2d of July, 1869, to the 16th of April, 1870, for work upon the county buildings, armories and furniture amounting to $9,789,482 16, and it is asserted that the particulars of these payments have been accurately copied from the "Register of Warrants," and the "Record of Vouchers," two of the books in the Controller's office. My friends, if these figures be true, and I have seen as yet no statement showing their falsity, these men are devouring our substance and impoverishing our children. They professed to carry on a strictly economical government and intend to wrest, if possible, the National Government from the hands of those who now, in their opinion, are betraying it. Is it to them that we dare intrust the collection and disbursement of the national revenue, the superintendence of naval construction, the building and equipment of forts and arsenals, the works of national internal improvements, the protection of the Indian tribes, and the disposal of the rich domain of the public lands, toward which the weary immigrant is tending? Enter the Hall of Supervisors, lately devoted to the use of a high tribunal of justice, and gaze upon the noble lineaments of the Commissioner of Public Works, figured not in marble, but depicted upon a living canvas, before the judgment seat. Read again the act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York, with the amendments, and observe that all the powers of the civic government are distributed in departments, the heads of which, including the Controller, who was at first an elective officer, are appointed by the Mayor for a term of four years, whose appointment shall also fill any vacancy which may occur for a further term of four years. Has it come to this, that the only guarantee for the proper administration of the local government is the responsibility of Mr. HALL? Have you forgotten the invitation addressed to eminent citizens to serve the office of Aldermen stripped of all authority, cyphers in the scheme, whose united vote as Supervisors is of no effect unless with, whenever he is present, the vote of the Mayor, a constituted member of that body? Will you forget the wily stratagem by which six honest citizens were induced to sign a certificate, on the 1st of November, 1870, using this language:

"And we further certify that the account-books of the Department are faithfully kept; that we have personally examined the securities of the Department and sinking fund, and find them correct. We have come to the conclusion, and certify, that the financial affairs of the City, under the charge of the Controller, are administered in a correct and faithful manner."

These account-books are so intricate and so voluminous, that their contents have not even yet been published; and they are, moreover, said to contain, in gross or in detail, entries of all payments, including those which have been made to Messrs. INGERSOLL and GARVEY. If, before signing, they had simply said: "Sir, common rumor has proclaimed that fraud has been committed in paying for the erection and equipment of the Court-house; show to us the accounts of those payments"—what a result would have been accomplished, what a debt of gratitude we should have incurred. These men are the avowed leaders of the Democratic Party. They are plotting in this great centre of action to control the destinies of the country. Their hope is vain. The phrase ascribed to the Mayor, "*This* will blow over," is an insult to the intelligence of the community. The flame which has been kindled, unless quenched by a clear refutation, and that right speedily, will consume utterly the fabric of power which has wrought this evil among us, leaving only withered and blackened reputations in the path of its fury. Today, gentlemen, you are duly organized. According to the mandate of the State Committee, the functions and authority of the old Committee have ceased, and all authority for conducting the affairs of the Republican Party in this City and County of New-York is committed to your hands. These are pregnant words. If you realize their meaning, fail not to make a noble use of the opportunity. Regardless of personal ends, shape all your actions so that the world may say, "Surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people."

Mr. WHITE then proposed that the President be given time for the appointment of the Executive Committee. He understood that he was not prepared to announce it that evening, and in view of the fact that the State Central Committee had issued a call for a State convention, and that the object of that meeting had been accomplished, he moved an adjournment, subject to the call of the Chair. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. WHITE also moved for the appointment of a committee on by-laws and regulations, and himself, Col. DUGANNE and Gen. ARTHUR were appointed by the Chair. The meeting then adjourned.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Meeting of the State Committee—The Delegates to Meet at Syracuse Sept. 27—Indorsement of the Reorganization in This City—Appointment of Delegates.

A called meeting of the Republican State Committee was held, yesterday at noon, in room No. 8 Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the purpose of fixing a day for holding the Republican State Convention. Mr. ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman of the Committee, presided, Mr. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY being Secretary, and the following members were present: Samuel T. Maddox, Brooklyn; Erastus D. Webster, Brooklyn; Thomas Mulligan, New-York; Hugh Gardner, New-York; Alonzo B. Cornell, New-York; Chester A. Arthur, New-York; George Opdyke, New-York; W. H. Robertson, Katonah; Cyrus B. Martin, Newburg; Henry T. Vandecarr, Stockport; George H. Sharpe, Kingston; Joseph H. Ramsey, Albany; Edwin A. Merritt, Potsdam; Ebenezer Blakeley, Otego; Addison H. Laflin, Herkimer; Levi Blakeslee, Utica; John A. Place, Oswego; Lockwood L. Doty, Geneseo; Thomas J. Chatfield, Owego; Chester S. Cole, Corning; Ben. Field, Albion; Richard Crowley, Lockport, and Rodney W. Daniels, Buffalo.

The Convention was called to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, the 27th of September next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The next business in order was to take action in relation to the reorganization of the Republican Party in this City, which resulted in the adoption of the following resolution, THOMAS MULLIGAN, Gen. MERRITT, THOMAS J. CHATFIELD and BENJAMIN FIELDS voting nay:

Whereas, This Committee did, on the 9th day of March last, provide for the reorganization of the Republican organization in the City and County of New-York, and did thereupon adopt the following resolution: "Resolved, That whenever a General Committee shall have been duly organized the functions and authority of the present Republican General Committee of the City of New-York, and the several Assembly District Associations as at present organized shall cease, and said Committee and associations shall be disbanded, and all authority for conducting the affairs of the Republican Party in the City and County of New-York shall be vested in the General Committee and Assembly District Associations hereinbefore provided," and

Whereas, We are more than ever convinced by recent developments of Democratic misrule, of the necessity of providing for a Republican organization free from suspicion of Tammany influences; and,

Whereas, The said reorganization has been completed and perfected in conformity with the directions of this Committee; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee of the State of New-York does hereby indorse and approve the said reorganization, and earnestly and fraternally invites all Republicans in the City and County of New-York to unite with and support the same.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION,
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1871.

A Republican State Convention will be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, the 27th day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the several State offices to be filled at the ensuing State election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

All electors who believe in the principles of the Republican Party and sustain the present National Administration, and such others as are in favor of equal rights to all and who are opposed to extravagance and corruption in the administration of public affairs, are invited to unite in the election of delegates from the several Assembly Districts, in accordance with the following schedule, as provided for by the resolution of the State Convention adopted July 8, 1868.

County.	District.	Population.	Representation.	County.	District.	Population.	Representation.
Madison	1	3,289	3	Oswego	1	3,035	3
	2	2,977	3		2	3,032	3
Monroe	1	2,959	3		3	3,496	3
	2	5,412	5	Otsego	1	3,126	3
	3	3,311	3		2	3,442	3
Montgomery	1	3,981	4	Putnam	1	1,557	2
Niagara	1	2,684	3	Queens	1	2,174	2
	2	2,444	3		2	2,799	3
Oneida	1	2,719	3	Rensselaer	1	4,305	4
	2	3,231	3		2	3,238	3
	3	2,613	3		3	3,008	3
	4	3,910	4	Richmond	1	2,221	2
Onondaga	1	4,199	4	Rockland	1	1,866	2
	2	4,734	4	St. Lawrence	1	3,939	4
	3	3,652	3		2	4,103	4
Ontario	1	2,859	3		3	3,846	4
	2	2,923	3	Saratoga	1	3,067	3
Orange	1	4,268	4		2	3,367	3
	2	3,860	4	Schenectady	1	2,473	3
Orleans	1	3,904	4	Schoharie	1	3,284	3
New-York	1	1,617	2	Schuyler	1	2,771	3
	2	854	2	Seneca	1	2,807	3
	3	912	2	Steuben	1	4,184	4
	4	1,399	2		2	4,463	4
	5	2,472	3	Suffolk	1	4,589	4
	6	1,507	2	Sullivan	1	3,287	3
	7	3,065	3	Tioga	1	4,323	4
	8	3,086	3	Tompkins	1	4,646	4
	9	3,833	4	Ulster	1	2,202	2
	10	2,472	3		2	2,732	3
	11	3,661	3		3	3,110	3
	12	1,634	2	Warren	1	2,711	3
	13	3,011	3	Washington	1	3,688	3
	14	1,610	2		2	2,974	3
	15	2,489	3	Wayne	1	3,307	3
	16	2,306	3		2	3,015	3
	17	3,097	3	Westchester	1	2,869	3
	18	2,322	3		2	3,075	3
	19	946	2		3	3,598	3
	20	2,585	3	Wyoming	1	4,226	4
	21	2,884	3	Yates	1	3,136	3

By order of the State Committee.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Secretary.

Give Us Good Nominations.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The first duty of Republicans this year is to prepare the way, by the suppression of all factional feuds, for the election of our candidates—the next to see that the candidates are in all cases strong and unexceptionable men. We must commit the standard to none but worthy hands. It is pre-eminently a time when the party needs the services of its ablest and purest representatives. We want victory, but we want it with the right material. Success depends in a large degree upon good nominations, and good nominations will make success doubly valuable.

The opportunity which now presents itself to the Republican Party, is not merely great in its possibilities, but peculiar in its character. It turns not on ordinary political issues, but upon party integrity and honest government. The question at stake is that of striking down flagrant corruption and scandalous misrule—of overthrowing the profligate Ring which has been plundering the people, and arresting the frauds which have shocked the country. It lifts to the front rank the crucial tests of personal probity and party honesty. In such a contest sound political principles, important as they may be, are not enough, and will not condone for the absence of qualities which are vital in the struggle of honesty against corruption. National questions are not directly pending. Invaluable as would be the influence of a Republican victory upon the contest of next year, it is not wanted primarily for this purpose, but for reform in our State and municipal affairs. The issue is one of honest administration against Ring rule, and it must be reflected in the personal character of the nominees, as well as in the general record of the party.

The next Legislature in the Republican hands will be a potent engine. It can do an incalculable work for the cause of good government. Stretching its arm over the City of New-York, it can lay bare the hideous deformity of Tammany rule and put a check upon its lavish expenditures and gigantic thievery. In the work of exposure the half has not yet been told. The mine of Tammany corruption in all its ramifications has only been opened upon the surface. Still untouched are departments more rotten than anything yet disclosed. The searching knife of legislative investigation, intelligently organized and thoroughly handled, would probe to depths of putrescence yet only vaguely conjectured. Such a caustic and penetrating examination is indispensable to a correct understanding of the remedies to be applied, and would produce a profound effect. There are fields of State administration to which it might also be extended, and which would shrink from the touch of the scalpel. Legislation of the most comprehensive and drastic character is demanded, and if Gov. HOFFMAN should stand in the way, it would simply result in the shipwreck of another political ambition. Under the present circumstances, to confront a Republican Legislature is the last thing he can desire, and whatever turn he might take, the collision is one which he and not Republicans may well wish to avoid.

The barest suggestion of the stakes which lie unfolded in the prospect, should impress the importance of selecting men who will handle the opportunity wisely and faithfully. It is not a time to incur risks or dally with doubts! We want men who will go through to the end. The spectacle presented at the close of the last session was in many respects exhilarating and encouraging. With "a terrible temptation" notoriously offered, the Republicans, whether in some cases from the moral force of party character, or from individual incorruptibility—stood together in solid phalanx against the blandishments of corruption. It was an act of moral power. One Judas was indeed found at last to betray his cause, but his perfidy did not impair the honorable position of the party. We must have a majority in the next Legislature which will take the same position, and among which there will be no Winans. To have the right kind of majority is as important as to have a majority at all, and with such a body the opportunity is immeasurable.

We ask Republicans throughout the State to think of this matter. This is no ordinary contest, involving no ordinary points. Its special character and aims demand special attention to special objects. In making a bold, vigorous and aggressive warfare, we must not be embarrassed by any weak points in the canvass, or dampened by any fears of weak points hereafter. We want a battle line which cannot be shaken in the conflict and which will maintain the best of discipline in victory. Give us good nominations throughout the State, with united support behind them, and we shall not only win a splendid victory, but a victory fruitful of future advantages.

Questions to Be Settled.

From the Syracuse Journal, Aug. 22.

The members of the disgraceful cabal which have run the Democratic Party for several years, are now secretly taking note of the effect which has been made upon the public by the New-York riots of July 12, and the astounding revelations made by the NEW-YORK TIMES. We can readily fancy the whole New-York Ring, TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, HALL and their accomplices, INGERSOLL, GARVEY, KEYSER, down to NAST'S Tom-Dick-and Harry, all standing on tiptoe, looking out over the State of New-York, and endeavoring to discern from the words and looks of the people what will be the probable result at the polls in the next election. "The people's indignation will all blow over," says Boss TWEED; and his companions echo his words.

But the people's indignation will not blow over. They have suffered so long and so much from the iniquities of Tammany Hall that patience is no longer a virtue in their estimation. The Canal frauds, the frauds of the New-York City Government, and the July riots, do not, it is true, engross the attention of the public so much as they did when they were first promulgated. But people have not ceased to talk about them, and they will not forget them. Said a sanguine Democrat a few days since: "Oh, we don't mind the revelations made by the Republican papers of New-York; the people will forget them before election." "No, Sir!" was the response of a quiet Republican, who is generally undemonstrative in the expression of his feelings, "No, Sir! the people will not forget them. They will rally in their might and drive out the villains that have robbed them of millions of dollars."

And the people will rally in their might. Order-loving citizens—citizens who value the security of life and property, who care for rights that were consecrated by the blood of their ancestors, for rights that were violated by the Mayor of the City of New-York with a truckling manifesto, and which were again violated by the mob on the 12th of July, such citizens will combine to abridge the power of the secret political organization which owes all its strength to the mob element.

And further; those electors who are in favor of an honest and economical administration of canals will also step to the front in the coming canvass, and use their best endeavors to do all that is possible to be done at the polls, in November next, to end the reign of extravagance and corruption. The present Canal Administration has already cost the tax-payers of the State millions of dollars, which must be made up eventually by direct taxation, notwithstanding that the Tammany officials are exerting themselves to defer a resort to a direct tax as long as possible. The public understand, however, that such a resort must be adopted, unless a change in the character of the Administration can be effected. To the effecting of such a change, the people will address themselves as speedily as circumstances will permit. The restoration of the Canal revenues to their former condition under Republican rule, cannot be effected at a single election; but entire restoration will come in due time.

Moreover, another important question is to be settled. It is whether the unprecedented corruption which ran riot in the Legislature shall prevail longer. Shall Tammany Hall again defy public opinion and public interests, outrage honesty, alter bills after they have passed both Houses, and purchase the votes of unprincipled legislators with money that has been stolen from the Treasury of the City of New-York? We believe that the honest voters of this State are resolved to put that question beyond all controversy by electing a Legislature which cannot be controlled by Tammany Hall.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

Importance of the Campaign—The Democratic Movements—How the Republicans are Working.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1871.

The excitement over the Gubernatorial question waxes hotter and hotter every day, and proverbial as Jersey is for being a close State, the approaching contest augurs to be unprecedentedly momentous. The Newark Democratic Ring is down at Long Branch on a little trip, partly for recreation and pleasure, but chiefly to pick the man for nomination, and this will rest undoubtedly between NEHEMIAH PERRY, of Essex, CHARLES HAIGHT and Ex-Gov. JOEL PARKER, of Monmouth. PERRY stands the best chance of being selected, and would prove a formidable candidate. He has the reputation of being the shrewdest politician in the State—keen, unscrupulous, wealthy, and in possession of the secret of the means requisite to secure a desired end. He knows how to use his money to good purpose, and has avowed his readiness to expend a certain number of thousands of dollars, provided he be assured of the nomination; otherwise, however, he will have none of it. I can think of no better examples of his *finesse* than his victory over Gov. PENNINGTON, eleven years ago, in his election to Congress, and again two years later, over JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, the now Supreme Court Judge, by a majority of 3,144, which were two of the cleverest political intrigues ever carried to successful issues, and astonished Republicans and Democrats alike. How much wisdom there is in presenting him to the Democratic Party, in the peculiar condition it is now in, is very questionable. The intelligent members resent his advancement bitterly, and cry for some one more worthy of Gov. RANDOLPH'S shoes. PERRY is regarded as a pander-er to the overwhelming Irish Catholics, whose deleterious influence is as sorely felt in Hudson and Essex Counties as in New-York, and previous to the Twelfth of July, Judge BEDLE, of Hudson County, was looked upon as the only man who carry could the State. But Gov. RANDOLPH committed political hari-kari upon his friends as well as himself, when he signed the proclamation in vindication of the freedom of citizenship, and BEDLE being one of his most intimate *confères*, he was immediately dropped. "In that one action," a prominent politician in the State remarked to me recently, "RANDOLPH killed himself and all who were affiliated with him." And so, instead of the Judge, with his brain, education, wide experience and political purity, the Republicans will have to fight the bushwhacker PERRY, with his money, his unlimited cunning, and his perfection in the mysteries of wire-pulling—the latter by no means the least valuable.

As for HAIGHT and PARKER, of Monmouth County, they are vaguely mentioned, and what their relations are to each other is not understood. Both are infatuated by the nomination, and both are the rumored opponents of PERRY, and to baulk him will throw one for the other, according to the result of the second or third ballot, at the Convention. In that event JOEL PARKER would undoubtedly come out the winner; although to his friends he disclaims all desire for a repetition of the honor he has already fully enjoyed. But that is nothing more than the old ruse for discovering which way the wind blows. Again, HAIGHT is spoken of as PARKER'S dupe and tool, and it is declared that the latter, with a host of friends, are worming themselves into HAIGHT'S confidence, only to betray him when the hour comes, and that the coalition is supposititious—created merely to serve the interests of PARKER. I know of no ground for this except the eminently sociable and confiding nature of CHARLIE HAIGHT, and his ripe intimacy with PARKER, who is associated with him in a lucrative and extended practice. But, ignoring rumor, HAIGHT'S chances for the nomination are not at all equal to his colleague's, whereas PARKER'S name is balm to the Democratic heart, and the general opinion is that, should the Convention discard him, it will be guilty of a most egregious folly. He is a thorough-paced man, extensively popular, (especially in Essex and Hudson Counties,) and would be a good match for any one the Republicans have yet named. In 1862 he beat MARCUS L. WARD in the Gubernatorial contest by a majority of 13,000 votes—the largest ever cast in a similar election—and could carry his banner in triumph through nearly every county.

Looking upon the Republican side of the contest, there is Congressman JOHN HILL, of Morris; CORNELIUS WALSH, of Essex; Senator E. BETTLE, of Camden; Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, of Sussex; JAMES M. SCOVEL, of Camden; JOHN DAVIDSON, of Union; THOMAS H. DUDLEY, of Camden, and two or three others. The party is in fine trim, and will show abundant *élan* and fight. Its pressure is more severely felt by the opposition than it has been for several years. Either HILL, WALSH or KILPATRICK could carry the State against PERRY, and JOHN HILL, it is safe to infer, would stand well against PARKER. I have it on good authority that he has not withdrawn his name, and there is no reason why he should. He is one of the substantial yeomen of Jersey, and the potency of his name is indisputed, as he could poll an enormous vote. He is of that complexion which "takes" with the masses—sturdy, out-spoken, honest, and with an blameless political record. Owing to which eccentricity the adjective of "honest" has been added to his patronymic. The report of his withdrawal from the candidature is believed to have been intended to injure him. Preference, nevertheless, will be given to him, and after him KILPATRICK, who is all verve and go. Aside from Major PANGBORN and his coterie, the General has few supporters, and there seems to have been for some time past a concerted arrangement to squelch him; but should he get the nomination he will carry terror to the Democratic soul. On the stump and in the canvass his brilliant attainments, sagacity and dash would float him over many a breaker, which would be insuperable to such a candidate as Mr. WALSH, or even Mr. HILL. Senator BETTLE has published a letter in the *West Jersey Press* withdrawing his name. This was a foregone conclusion, and for the past week it has been patent that he could not last long with the force that was brought to bear against him. But that Ex-Gov. PARKER should positively withdraw, and decline to have his name used, is to many surprising. Inasmuch as having tasted the sweetness of the office, it seemed unlikely that he should be satiated with one term. His sincerity is even doubted, unreasonably, I think, because the movement is plainly intended by the Randolph wing, of which both PARKER and HAIGHT are members, to insure Judge BEDLE the nomination. It is well understood that none of these candidates are amicably disposed toward PERRY, and that they regard him with something of contempt and loathing, and to keep him down would not stick at trifles. PERRY'S own political record and the support of the Newark Ring are in themselves enough, however, to carry him over. His chances are notoriously improved by the last movement of the Randolph faction, which has made a great mistake, and got into a disadvantageous muddle.

SCOVEL is now the only Republican candidate in South Jersey, and with BETTLE'S withdrawal his chances are correspondingly improved. WALSH'S prospects are not happy, and having had comparatively no experience his stability is questioned, and, again, Senator FRELINGHUYSEN is virulently opposed to him. Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON, of Union, is looming up, and before the Convention occurs he might gain strength sufficient to entitle him to the prize.

THE SARATOGA MEETING

Inglorious Failure of Longfellow in the Four-Mile Dash.

Tremendous Excitement on the Course—Helmbold Wins Easily—Brilliant Close of the Meeting—Eolus Wins the Final Race.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1871.

The weather today is all that could be desired, and the roads, although yet moist from the recent showers, are in very fair condition. The finest display of private carriages witnessed here on any occasion this season, was that made on the roads and quarter-stretch here today. A larger number of the wealthier and aristocratic class were in attendance, than has been noticed during the previous race days. About 10,000 persons were present. The first race was very closely contested, and won by *Moselle* over *Precedent* by about three-quarters of a length, in 1:21¾.

The second (four-mile) race was the "great expectation" of the day. Everybody was excited and enthusiastic, confident or doubtful over one or the other of the celebrated contestants, *Longfellow* and *Helmbold*. When these two splendid creatures were saddled and rode up and down the track in front of the grand stand, there was a murmur of admiration among the spectators that finally broke out in applause. Private bets were numerously exchanged, and there were more excitement and enthusiasm among the ladies than ever occurred on any other similar occasion. Many of them were really noisy in extravagant praises of their favorites. At the pool-stand there was an unusually clamorous throng, all shouting and eager over the betting. At the time of the start it seemed impossible to quiet the spectators and keep them in their seats. *Longfellow* seemed to be in almost every sentence uttered, while *Helmbold* was but rarely mentioned. Finally the start was made, *Longfellow* leading. He kept ahead for the first two miles, but on the third *Helmbold* gained, and came up almost neck and neck. On the fourth mile they passed the stand together. On the next quarter *Helmbold* perceptibly gained and at the half turn passed. The buzz and chatter of excited voices at the grand stand at this moment was like the whirr of some great manufactory. Two seconds more and *Longfellow* falls behind, *Helmbold* continuing to gain. Up the homestretch the famous steeds rush, *Helmbold* far ahead. *Longfellow's* jockey becomes frantic and ingloriously applies whip and spur, but without avail. The scene at this time was intensely exciting. The negroes and stable-men throw their hats in the air, dance, and yell with delight—one of them turning a series of somersaults in his crazy glee. Mr. BABCOCK, the owner of *Helmbold*, seems to swell to twice his usual size, while the venerable Mr. HARPER stands rigidly erect, and stares like one struck with death. Another instant, and *Helmbold* dashes under the string, with *Longfellow* a long distance in his rear. Shouts, huzzas, and a roar of applause seem to almost lift the roof from the grand stand, and there is a rush of excited people to the track where the horses are. *Longfellow* seems utterly exhausted and walks with drooping head and unsteady limbs; *Helmbold* appears fresh enough for another contest. The majority of the bets were upon *Longfellow*, and many of them were large.

The countenances and actions of the losers and winners indicated extreme and opposite degrees of excitement. There were some whose losses were ruinous to them, and others whose winnings were a small fortune. For a full half hour all were engaged in the discussion of the result, and the expressions of amazement at *Longfellow's* bad failure were loud and excited.

The final race was a splendid affair. Of the five horses entered, none were inferior, and it was difficult to say where the preference was. Great hopes were placed by many on *Tubman*, whose success on previous occasions has been quite marked. He led at the start, but was soon distanced by *Cadence*. At the half turn, the contest assumed a rare and beautiful appearance. The horses were nearly together in two ranks, like a cavalry detachment in pursuit; then *Eolus*, who had been in the rear, began to advance, and soon came abreast of *Cadence*. At the last quarter he was a neck ahead, and, on the homestretch, passed yet more, and came in a half length in advance.

The return of warm weather causes a large influx of visitors. All the trains today have come well loaded, and the hotels are yet full. There is no present indication of any rush of departures for at least a fortnight.

Among the latest arrivals are Hon. A. C. Mattoon, Oswego; Hon. I. W. Garrett, Baltimore; Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, New-York; Hon. Homer A. Nelson, Poughkeepsie; Senator Sprague, Rhode Island; C. Frangness, of the Spanish Legation; Hon. Ezra Hall, Hartford, Conn.; Hon. Smith M. Weed, Plattsburg; Hon. Adam Kline, New-York.

THE SPRINGFIELD RACES.

Second Day—Thomas Jefferson Wins the First Race and Lady Ross the Second—Third Race Unfinished.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23.—The second races of the Springfield Club, at Hampden Park, this afternoon, gathered 2,000 or more spectators. In the first race, for 2:31 horses, $700 to the first, $300 to the second, and $200 to the third, there were nine entries. The following is the summary:

G. P. Carpenter's b. m. Lady Ross	2	1	1	1
A. Goldsmith's b. m. Huntress	1	3	6	2
G. S. Baker's Tom Keeler	5	2	2	3
J. L. Anderson's b. g. G. W. Patterson	3	5	4	4
T. M. Foster's b. m. Dauntless	7	4	3	5
B. Mershon's gr. g. Tileston	4	6	5	6
D. Bigley's ch. m. Fanny	6	8	dis.	
T. O'Connor's wh. g. White Fawn	8	9	dis.	
M. Carroll's b. g. G. Maynard	9	7	dr.	

Time—2:29½, 2:31¼, 2:31¾, 2:33.

In the second race, for 2:25 horses, $1,200 to the first, $600 to the second, and $200 to the third, there were four entries. The following is the summary:

N. B. Smith's blk. s. Thomas Jefferson	1	1	1
J. Murphy's b. g. J. J. Bradley	2	2	2
T. O'Connor's b. g. Confidence	4	3	3
B. Brown's ch. g. Major Allen	3	4	4

Time—2:28½, 2:29½, 2:25¼.

The latter is the best time ever made at Hampden Park.

In the third race for 2:50 horses, $400 to the first, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third, there were five entries. The following is the summary:

J. Dougery's br. m. Lida Picton	2	1	1	2
G. P. Carpenter's b. m. Hartford Belle	1	3	2	3
Peter Manee's St. Elmo	4	4	3	1
J. J. Bowen's Jack Poor	3	2	4	4
M. Carroll's Lady Alice	dis.			

Time—2:35½, 2:35¾, 2:35¼, 2:35¾.

From the lateness of the hour the completion of this race was postponed to Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, and $700 will be trotted for by 2:29 and 2:38 horses. Lieut.-Gov. TUCKER and other noted men were on the grounds this afternoon.

Another Attempted Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon a German cigar-maker named JOHN BRINKMANN, residing at the corner of Newark and Adams streets, Hoboken, attempted to commit suicide by leaping overboard from a Barclay-street ferry-boat. As he leaped over the rail of the boat, Mr. JOHN GADE, of No. 140 Hudson-street, observed the movement, and caught him by the arm and saved him. BRINKMANN was locked up for safe keeping, as he expressed a determination to accomplish his purpose. Domestic difficulty was the cause of the act.

Mr. BRENTANO, (No. 33 Union-square,) has received the beautiful "Scott-centenary" number of the *Graphic*, containing magnificent drawings of places and characters rendered famous by the Waverley novels, and views of Abbotsford. The regular number of the *Graphic* also contains some fine illustrations. The *Illustrated London News* is rich in pictures of the "Passion Play" at Ammergau, and views of Jedburgh Abbey, the British Association, &c. Mr. BRENTANO also has on sale *Punch*, *Nature* and the *Saturday Review*.

CAUTION.—In the use of disinfectants beware of those which contain poison. BROMO-CHLORALUM *is free from all poison*, and is entirely harmless and safe. Prepared only by TILDEN & Co., No. 176 William-street, New-York. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Delaware County, Penn., (for resident cadets only.) Tenth annual opening Sept. 6. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, by West Point graduates and other competent Professors. Col. HYATT will be at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New-York, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., and will be happy to see patrons or others on official business.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
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The Grand Duke Alexis, on his Arrival here, will undoubtedly proceed at once with his suite to the Russian Vapor (marble) Baths, Nos. 25 and 28 East 4th-st. In Russia these baths are a national institution. They are a luxury unequaled.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, has been in use nearly three years, and answers all expectations.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CORNELL—WHARAM.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 22, 1871, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Robert R. Goudy, DANIEL L. CORNELL to EMILIE T. WHARAM, both of this City.

SEALY—NELSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, at Stamford, Conn., by Rev. John Fagin, WILLIAM G. SEALY, of Panama, to HELENA NELSON, daughter of William Nelson, Esq., of Panama.

DIED.

BERRY.—At Washington Heights, Aug. 23, ANDREW BERRY, aged 83 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Valentine, 159th-st., near 10th-av., on Friday, Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENNETT.—At Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 22, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Gibert, CORA M., eldest daughter of Francis C. Bennett, in the 14th year of her age.

A solemn requiem mass will be said at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

DIKEMAN.—At Harlem, on Monday morning, the 21st inst., H. MASON DIKEMAN, son of Rev. W. H. Dikeman, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the St. James M. E. Church, corner of Madison-av. and 126th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

MCGAY.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 22, 1871, ISAAC MCGAY, aged 59 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 51 East 79th-st., on Friday, Aug. 25, at 5 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, Aug. 20, LOUISA CLAY, wife of Thomas Moore, and second daughter of the late Nicholas Carroll.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 24th August, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers. Carriages will be in attendance at the Yonkers Depot on arrival of the 3 o'clock train from 30th-st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery on Friday morning.

SHAFER.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, HARRY TALMADGE, son of Jehiel T. and Harriet A. Shafer, aged 13 years, 7 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Clinton-avenue Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. Taylor's,) on Friday morning, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, 22d inst., JOHN J. SMITH, aged 69 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, the old members of Allen-street Church, and the members of the Tenth Precinct Police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Allen-street M. E. Church, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 26, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 11½ A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 8½ A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 9½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba draws Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

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POLITICAL.

THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 242 Spring-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The Butler-Loring Contest—A Review of the Prospective Campaign—Some Interesting Facts and Statements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALEM, Mass., Monday, Aug. 21, 1871.

In this quiet town of Salem, the home of Dr. LORING, one would naturally expect to find the supporters of both Gen. BUTLER and the Doctor particularly active in canvassing for their favorite candidate. On the contrary, there is probably less feeling manifested, and very little active support of either gentleman, than in any other large city or town in the State. The Republican Party in Salem, or at least those who, as leaders and workers, have acquired a prominence in party politics, find themselves in a very peculiar position. Since the coming of Gen. BUTLER into the district, the relations between himself and Dr. LORING have been close and united. Dr. LORING has endeavored to carry out the wishes of Gen. BUTLER, and the latter has in many ways promoted the interests of the former. What possible benefit Gen. BUTLER ever expected to receive by thus aiding and bolstering LORING is difficult to understand, especially as LORING'S inordinate desire for office was likely to make him a candidate for every vacancy which might occur, and, as many predicted, probably an opponent of his own.

In 1866, when Gen. BUTLER was first nominated and elected to Congress, it was generally understood that he had entered the contest in the Fifth District upon the solicitation of the outgoing member, Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY, and other gentlemen prominent in party affairs, who were fearful that in the then divided condition of the party in this district—each section having a candidate of its own, and each bitterly opposing the others—that LORING might possibly receive a plurality of votes in the Convention, and thus receive the nomination. Or, perhaps a better version of ALLEY'S object would be, that by bringing Gen. BUTLER into the field, he hoped that the various interests in the Convention would unite in the nomination of himself. The Republican Party in Salem at that time consisted of two factions—the supporters of WILLARD P. PHILLIPS, the former Chairman of the City Republican Committee, and then very anxious to receive the nomination for Congress, and his opponents. In the organization of the party at the commencement of the Fall campaign, the anti-Phillips men secured a majority of the City Committee, and elected Dr. LORING their chairman. LORING had at that time been but two years in the Republican Party—not having left the Democrats, whose candidate for Governor he earnestly tried to be during the rebellion, until the carrying of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana by the Republicans, in the October elections, rendered a Republican triumph certain and MCCLELLAN'S chances hopeless. One year of these two he had represented two wards of Salem in the Lower House of the Legislature; but aside from the strength which the unpopularity of WILLARD P. PHILLIPS, as a party leader, gave him as his prominent opponent, LORING had none whatever. A very good illustration of this want is given in the fact that in 1867, one year after the election of Gen. BUTLER, LORING having been nominated as the Republican candidate for State Senator from his district, he was defeated in every town in the district save one, receiving in the aggregate less votes than the out-going Senator had received majority. It perhaps should be said that this was when the P. L. L. organization was in full force in this State, and that the license prohibition issues cost him many votes. But admitting this, the fact remains that Dr. LORING ran everywhere behind his ticket, and was defeated by the opposition candidate, while every other Republican candidate within his Senatorial district nominated for any office whatever was elected. In the first Butler campaign LORING and his friends gave the General a hearty and cordial support, while PHILLIPS and his friends gave a negative support to the opposition. Many who disliked LORING, and felt that as a new-comer he should take a back-seat, nevertheless supported him as a means of opposing PHILLIPS.

That LORING should address himself to Gen. BUTLER, through whom only he saw his own advancement in the future, is easy to understand; but why Gen. BUTLER should have given LORING the prominence he has, is a riddle, for by so doing he has met with opposition which otherwise he never would have encountered—the Dana movement in 1868 being largely against LORING rather than BUTLER. Sustained by BUTLER, LORING, notwithstanding that he had defeated his ticket in a district which, since the organization of the party, had and has never but in that instance gone otherwise than Republican, instead of going into the retirement, which, to use his own words, such a "Waterloo defeat" would naturally have sent him, he, through Gen. BUTLER'S earnest exertions, even to the going to Worcester at the last moment in order to save him, was elected delegate-at-large to the Chicago Convention in '68, at which he also received, from some cause unknown to the friends of either the support of PHILLIPS, the latter claiming, and the Doctor denying, that a compromise was agreed upon by which PHILLIPS was to receive the support of LORING and his friend in the District Convention for delegate to the National Convention.

Thus for four years the supporters of Gen. BUTLER have largely supported LORING and *vice versa*; but now they are suddenly called upon to take side for or against one or the other. In Salem, where the Republican organization has been in LORING'S hands, with the holders of office in the Custom-house and other Government positions, for which they are indebted to Gen. BUTLER alone, a perfect apathy seems to exist. The office-holders know that common gratitude should prompt a support of the man who placed or has retained them in office, and that a support of LORING, or hesitating support of BUTLER, might well, and in all probability would result in the removal of every one of them. Gen. BUTLER has retained the Customs officers against a strong opposition which demanded the removal of men who had held office since '61, and their replacement by soldiers. The election of LORING will in nowise benefit them, as Gen. BUTLER is still member of Congress, his term only expiring with that of the present Administration, so that, when the time comes, there is no question that BUTLER will receive the earnest and united support of the men upon whom LORING has heretofore depended. Then, the soldiers will go almost a unit against LORING. It is hard to forget that, when our armies were struggling with the enemy at the front, LORING for four long years was in full fellowship with the enemy in the rear. So that, while Salem is apparently unmoved by the prominence of one of its citizens as a candidate for nomination as Governor of the State, the party will undoubtedly give Gen. BUTLER an almost united delegation from this city. And, therefore, Dr. LORING can hardly go before the Convention with the faintest prospect of success, if he fail to carry his own home in his support.

THIRD-AVENUE HIGHWAYMEN.

A Would-be Murderer Arrested by a Young Lady—His Comrades Make Off with a Gold Watch.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, HORACE BARNES, residing at the Ashland House, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, returned from a surprise party in Harlem, accompanied by a young lady named SARAH HARRINGTON. They alighted at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-third-street, when five or six men, who were also in the car, jumped off, and rudely separated Miss HARRINGTON from her companion. Apprehensive that some mischief was intended, Miss HARRINGTON called out to Mr. BARNES to look out for his watch, but almost simultaneously he felt the chain violently wrenched from his pocket, and found that his gold chronometer, valued at $250, was gone. Two of the parties immediately ran up Third-avenue, closely pursued by Mr. BARNES, who called for the Police. He did not succeed, however, in arresting them, and, after a considerable run, they contrived to escape. Meanwhile a third one of the party, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be GEO. SUMMERS, fled down the avenue in an opposite direction. Miss HARRINGTON followed this one, and caught him in Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, and held on to him. He made several futile attempts to escape, and finally drew a revolver and fired at the young lady's head. The ball fortunately did not take effect, but struck a lamp-post at the opposite side of the street, and Miss HARRINGTON, undaunted by this attempt upon her life, held her prisoner until Officer COTTER, of the Eighteenth Precinct, whose attention was attracted by the report of the revolver, came up and took him into custody. On his person was discovered a bunch of skeleton keys and a revolver, and near the spot a bull's-eye lantern was discovered. SUMMERS was arraigned before Judge LEDWITH, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault with intent to kill. He was committed for trial to the Court of General Sessions, without bail. None of his confederates have yet been arrested.

RELICS OF CRIME.

The Weapons with which Murders, Burglaries and the Like have been Perpetrated—Description of Samples Held by the Police.

In a glass show-case in the Police Station of that great battle-ground of the good and the bad, known as the Sixth Precinct of New-York City, hanging against a blood-red back-ground, are over 100 implements, each one the record of a fearful murder.

By the intelligent care of Officer FRANCIS CADDELL, to whom they were originally intrusted by the late Superintendent JOURDAN when he was Captain of this famous precinct, the story of each piece has been appended to it, forming an absolutely unique history of surpassing interest; but the first thing which attracts the eye is the wonderful variety of the weapons themselves, which is further increased by the weapons now at head-quarters, and soon to be added to the collection.

Here are knives and pistols fearful enough to furnish an excuse for the trembling of female nerves, but what woman that has ever been in a kitchen would shrink from a flat-iron. This is what the placard on that commonplace flat-iron says:

"With this smoothing-iron CRISPIN CARDONA killed MATILDA CARDONA, his wife, 1867." An innocent-looking wood-ax, such as is common in every cellar, hangs in the middle of the case—the reminder of another wife-killer, FRANK FERRIS, who expiated his dastardly crime on the 19th of October, 1866. The two smaller axes which hang below it, by a strange coincidence, are both memorials of wife-murders, but the huge broad-ax below them was used by MICHAEL HEALY, a cripple, who lives not a stone's-throw from the Station-house, to crush the skull of his room-mate, PETER MCGARRAGHTY, with whom he had quarreled about the relative merits of their native counties in Ireland. In the corner of the case, almost out of sight, is a medium-sized crowbar, such as may be found about every gentleman's place. "With this crowbar," says the placard, "L. FREEMAN killed JAMES FRAZIER, on the 9th of July, 1866." FREEMAN was arrested immediately, but was discharged by the Coroner on the following day.

Side by side lay an apothecary's pestle, taken out of the mortar to become the emissary of death, a loaded club, resembling a small hickory ten-pin, and a billet of fire-wood, doubtless snatched from the nearest wood-pile by the murderer. A burglar's jimmy is often used as a weapon of assault, and it is recorded on several occasions that they have been used to inflict severe wounds. A strangely shaped one, which stands among others in the case, bears the statement that with it WILLIAM BRAND smashed into eighteen pieces the skull of the mate of the steamship *Kaloraina*. The blue gold-figured blade of a single sword-cane was conspicuous in the case, and a long cavalry sword of the old fashion, each with its fatal story.

A bunch of quills and long steel instruments, of strange shape, famous as the tools with which JOHN B. DENNIS, the abortionist, brought a poor woman to her death, is the most horrible specimen in this collection, unless it be a piece of the New-Jersey hangman's rope, upon which three murderers have been hung.

SLUNG-SHOTS.

Along the top of the case are hung a great number of slung-shots, generally about a foot in length, all having pliable handles of different thicknesses, and heavy weights at the ends of various shapes, generally covered with strong cord netting. Some have handles of twisted leather, others merely a piece of rope, knotted to give a more secure hold. Others have handles of wood or wire, covered with plaited leather, something like the handle of a whip. These handles are stiffer than the cords, but none the less deadly for that. One of the worst-looking of these had a handle of india-rubber with an iron shot of about three pounds weight suspended from it by thongs of leather. The story appended to this fearful weapon sets forth that it was taken from a rioter in 1863 while in altercation with a Police officer of the Sixth Precinct. These are favorite weapons of burglars and thieves, for though they are not generally murderous, they are nearly always certain in dextrous hands to stun a man noiselessly, so that he is totally at the mercy of his enemies. Their great virtue is the fact that they can be carried out of sight in the hand up to the very minute when the blow falls.

PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS.

Though the numbers of pistols and revolvers does not compare with the number of knives, they are a most curious collection. No two are alike, and they vary in size from a little iron single barrel which PAT NICHOLSON went out and bought one day in August 1868, to shoot his wife with—for executing which design he is now in State's Prison—up to the enormous brass-mounted horse-pistol with which FRED LEWER shot THOMAS RYAN in 1861. The revolvers are of every conceivable pattern, from an antique three-barrel of the pepper-box order up to a French chamber revolver, which fires not less than eighteen shots.

Perhaps the most interesting article, historically, in the collection, is the pistol with which DANIEL E. SICKLES shot and killed PHILIP BARTON KEY, United States District-Attorney, in 1859. It is a small Derringer, with black-walnut stock and trimmings of German silver. Next to it may be placed the pistol by which the notorious JAMES LOGAN, No. 2, met his death, and next to that the ancient pepper-box with which JOHN CAHILL shot Officer DURYEA in Jones Wood, in 1864. Another curious old pepper-box was used by JACOB WHEELER in shooting his wife in 1862.

KNIVES, DAGGERS AND RAZORS.

It will be observed that in every case of conjugal slaughter thus far mentioned the wife has been the victim. There are several wife-murders besides those which have been mentioned, but the murders of husbands by wives are only two in number—one represented by a bone-handled razor, with which AMANDA THOMPSON cut the throat of her husband while he was asleep, in Sullivan-street, in 1866, and the other by a huge butcher's cleaver, five pounds in weight, with a handle broken and tied with cloth. A wife living near the Five Points, with the aid of another woman, used this weapon successfully to accomplish her husband's death. A big dagger, with a broad, dull, ill-tempered blade and big black knobbed handle, was snapped short off by the murderer after he had buried it in his victim's neck. The murderous knives are of every conceivable shape and form, the noticeable thing being that not one is new or handsome. The two shining blades which gleamed from the case have neither of them been ever stained by blood, but are reminiscences of scoundrels too genteel to do murder.

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

In the centre of the case, most conspicuous of all the objects in it, hangs a monstrous knife, nearly two feet long, with blade full two inches in width, and a wooden handle wound with wire, so large that no ordinary man's fingers would reach around it; the edge jagged and the blade blood-stained. Below it hangs a common one-bladed jack-knife, worth originally about twenty-five cents, much ground and worn, and between the two depends from a wire a little pistol bullet, much flattened at one end.

One night, about ten years ago, an altercation took place in Church-street, between some gamblers. A colored man passing at the time turned around to look at the disturbance, when PAT MATTHEWS, one of the gang that was quarreling, deliberately taking aim, shot him, and this is the little bullet that did the fatal work. The murderer made his escape at the time, but was subsequently arrested, and on examination was discharged for want of evidence, the principal witnesses having fled the State. This MATTHEWS was connected with a woman of a most violent and malicious disposition named KATE SMITH. She afterward fomented a discord between him and one REYNOLDS, and it was with the small jack-knife last mentioned that REYNOLDS murdered him. REYNOLDS received his sentence and was shut up in prison, leaving KATE SMITH alone unpunished. One day she was bitterly goading a man named JERRY O'BRIEN about a love affair, and finally drove him out of the house. He returned with the enormous fish-knife above described, which he had stolen from a neighboring stand, and buried it in her body. On Friday, Nov. 16, 1867, O'BRIEN was hung in the yard of the City Prison, and the whole murderous gang had exterminated itself.

SPANISH STILETTOS.

Many of the worst looking of these knives are Spanish stilettos, long and sharp, and running to a point. One of the worst looking of them is a testimony to the prowess of Capt. KENNEDY, who now occupies the place as Captain of the Sixth Precinct, from which Superintendent JOURDAN and Judge DOWLING graduated. It is an ivory-handled stiletto, keen and deadly, with which DONATO MAGALDO, an Italian, stabbed and killed JOHN RYLAND in Baxter-street, opposite No. 21, on the morning of July 4, 1868. Capt. KENNEDY arrested him at once, and on his way to prison he made a desperate effort to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. There are six more weapons among the collection which Capt. KENNEDY seized in person.

BURGLARS' TOOLS.

The jimmy may be called the burglars' *vade mecum*. Without it he ceases to be a burglar. Jimmies are hard to describe, from the fact that there are so many sorts ad sizes of them. Those at the Sixth Precinct office are mostly small ones, one and two feet long. Most of them are straight iron bars, with a claw on one end and a spike or point on the other. Some are highly polished, others rough and rusty, but they are all of a very good quality of steel, as they would otherwise be of little use. One jimmy in this this case had a gagged bunch of wrought iron at the end of the handle, making a fearful weapon of it, and another very heavy one had the edge turned down like an adze. When the burglars were caught with this latter one, they made a fierce attack upon the officers, using it as a weapon. To see jimmies of the first order, however, one must go to the Detectives' Room, at Head-quarters, where curiosity will be abundantly satisfied. Here there are bars six feet long, with points which unscrew so that they can be packed in a box or trunk. At the end is a point edge or claw. One is a whole work-shop in itself, having a jack-screw, set of drills, and vice attached, with a fixture to screw on to the floor to give a purchase by which to work it. "A man could get out of a pretty strong place with that thing," the Captain said, and so he could if he had gone through a regular apprenticeship to learn how to use them. There are several large bunches embracing every known variety of the "skelton keys," whose very name make housekeepers tremble, suggesting red hands, violence, creeping unrepelled through doors and windows at the ghostly hours of night. Among them are keys of all sorts and shapes, inspiring a miserable feeling of unsafety in the beholder. Keys both brass and iron, so infinitely various in form that it seems as if no ingenuity could conceive of a lock that some of them would not open.

A WINDOW LADDER.

The greatest curiosity of the whole collection from a professional point of view is this wire ladder, the like of which has never been seen by the Police. It is about ten feet long when stretched out, made of steel wire about a quarter of an inch thick, with cross steps of polished wood about six inches long. The burglar gets into the room over the one which he wishes to enter, fastens the hooks to the window-sill, drops the ladder outside, and runs down to the window below. Having gone through the apartment, he runs up his ladder, pulls it in and folds it up as we see it now, into such a compress that he can pack it in a small hand-bag.

This pair of nippers are used in the operation of opening a locked door from the outside when the key is in the lock. They are made of the best steel, but so very small that they may be inserted in any ordinary keyhole, and the hinge is so ingeniously contrived that it scarcely expands when opened. The ends of the claws are slightly hollowed, so that they fit over the round of the key and take a firm hold, which is still less likely to slip from the fact that the handles are long and invested by the hinge with a tremendous leverage. Let this machine be inserted in a keyhole from the outside, and a firm hold be taken of the round end of the key, and it would be as easy for the burglar to turn the lock as if he were on the right side and had the key by the handle. Of near kindred to this insinuating implement is a long curved steel, with a large ring handle, known as a "wire." We may suppose the burglar to have entered the house by using the nippers, and so turned the lock, but something still resists, and the door does not open. A short course of examination satisfies him that it is bolted. He whips out a gimlet well oiled. In a minute he has a hole through the door just below the bolt, about two and one-half inches from the edge of the door. The end of the wire is introduced, the spring steel straightens out as it passes through, to bend up on the other side close against the bolt, between the handle of the bolt and the edge of the door. The ring of the wire affords a lever. The burglar turns it powerfully, the part of the "wire" inside presses harder and harder against the handle of the bolt, till the resistance gives way, the bolt slowly shoots back, and the door opens at the turn of the knob.

HOW THE BANK OF COMMERCE WAS "CRACKED."

The ways of burglars may be best learned by examining the full kits of tools of detected burglars left by their owners on the field at the moment of flight. Here is one taken from one AUSTIN, an English burglar, with a remarkably full set of keys. It comprises, besides several cold-chisels, picks, and screws of mysterious shapes, a powder-flask and several yards of fuse, and a small jimmy with a hammer handle. The most complete "kit" of all was found after the attempted burglary in the Bank of Commerce, and shows plainly the *modus operandi* of the cracksmen. The powerful jimmies opened the outer door; the cold-chisels driven by a leaden sledge, the size of a croquet mallet, together with the drills, made the holes into the safe in which a booty of $5,000,000 was concealed. The India-rubber syringe blew powder into the holes, and the muzzles of a half dozen little pistols with long strings attached to the triggers, were then driven into the holes. The strings were pulled, the pistols fired and the safe, with a dull explosion, burst open, but just at the moment of triumph the sentinel outside hearing a single porter descending the stairs, "weakened," and gave the "office" or signal of danger. The affrighted scoundrels took flight, and left these tools upon the floor to form an interesting page in this unwritten history of famous New-York crimes.

A Collision in the East River.

Passengers coming from Brooklyn about 9 o'clock yesterday morning were treated to a very pleasant sight of "what might have been" a very serious calamity. A three-masted schooner tacking down the river had been obliged to change her tack a trifle to avoid being run into by the ferry-boat. To escape Scylla she came to grief on Charybdis, for in changing her course she came head on to a small sloop loaded with wood. The skipper of the latter, seeing that a collision was inevitable, dropped his sail and got out his fenders just in time to receive the bow of the schooner, which struck his small craft squarely amidships. There was a crashing and crunching of timber for a moment, and then both vessels floated down with the tide, the nose of the schooner fairly buried in the sides of the sloop. Beside the splintering of a bowsprit and the loss of some rigging on the part of the former, and the staving-in of the upper works of the sloop, no damage was done, but the result might have been very serious indeed, as there were a number of persons on both vessels. The passengers on the ferry-boat seemed to enjoy the collision very much indeed—it wasn't their ox that was being gored—and some of them seemed to regret that sailing vessels are not provided with boilers to blow up in such emergencies. The general opinion seemed to be that the pilot of the ferry-boat was to blame for the collision, in having crowded the schooner out of her course.

Chinamen Out Late.

On Tuesday evening an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct found two Chinamen, named JOHN APPO and JOHN MELIO, in Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, they trying to get into a private house. Both were locked up in the Station-house all night, and were taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, before Alderman PLUNKITT. APPO, who wore a long pig-tail, said that he lived in one of the houses of the block, and was going home at the time of his arrest, but not knowing the number of his residence he went to the wrong door. The explanation being satisfactory the prisoners were discharged.

Serious Charge Against a Married Man.

SAMPSON LOEP, residing at No. 223 East Forty-sixth-street, was charged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with bastardy. the complainant being a young girl named RACHEL STRAUSS, living at No. 427 East Seventy-fourth-street. LOEP is a married man and has a family. He attempted to beat Officer WILSON, of the Yorkville Court Squad, when being arrested. Alderman PLUNKITT locked him up in the Yorkville Police Court prison for examination.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were a goodly number of persons on the floor of the Exchange yesterday, but no public sale of real estate took place. Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., however, sold the following stocks and bonds: 416 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 113¾ to 114 per cent.; 91 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each, 99 per cent.; $3,000 Oswego and Rome (Rome and Watertown) Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, interest May and November, 96 per cent.; 13 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 115 per cent.

Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE also sold 240 bonds of the Bloomfield and Montclair Horse Railroad Company, $500 each, to WM. JOHNSON for seven per cent.

Mr. WM. KENNELLY adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, by order of the referee, THOS. BOESE, Esq., to Aug. 30.

The first country sale of lots for the Fall season will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 5. The property is of a very desirable class, inasmuch that it is located at a convenient distance from New-York, on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, at Uniontown, which place is only twenty miles from the City. The lots are situated on high and well-drained ground. The neighborhood is perfectly healthy. Four railroad depots are in the immediate vicinity, and fourteen regular trains run daily to and from the place, the last one leaving New-York at 12 o'clock midnight.

The sale will be conducted by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, for the New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, who state that every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PROPERTY-OWNERS

Will do well to furnish particulars to the undersigned, who is now preparing Autumn lists of

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

G. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

$40,000.—FEW DOORS FROM 5th-av., above 34th-st.; four-story high stoop, about 22x60x100; elegantly frescoed throughout, with carpets, cornices and mirrors, all perfect. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st., second door from Broadway.

A CHOICE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, up-town, in an excellent neighborhood; will be sold with or without furniture; has been recently painted.

GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A desirable four-story brown-stone house, 25 feet front, three rooms deep; terms easy, and possession immediately.

GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

A.—PARK-AV.—NEW DESIRABLE WELL-arranged medium-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; also, a list of houses on and adjoining 5th and Madison-avs., for sale by

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$15,000.—A COMFORTABLE four-story brown-stone house, in an excellent neighborhood on the west side; immediate possession will be given. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

$13,000 TO $25,000.—TEN THREE and four-story houses for sale in 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st., second door from Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN WEST 52D-st., splendid brown-stone high-stoop house, 24x60x100; cabinet finish; only $50,000.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR PARK-AV., IN 36TH-st., four-story brown-stone house, marble hall, cabinet finish, very desirable—only $25,000.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A VERY CHEAP HOUSE FOR SALE near 21st-st., in 2d-av., three story, brick, high stoop, 20x55x100—only $14,500.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN PROSPECT-PLACE, ON the hill, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, two fine brown-stone front houses, with all improvements; lots 130 feet deep; easy terms, and low price. Inquire of GEO. W. ALEXANDER, No. 1 Park-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

TO MINERS.

Silver properties. Valuable lands, containing silver, lead, &c., in the vicinity of the famous Silver Islet. Beck and other mines on north shore Lake Superior. Particulars on application to F. G. SALTONSTALL, Box No. 5,101 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—At the junction of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean. FORTY-FOUR DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS, containing from ONE to FOUR acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within one-half mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, three and a half miles from Long Branch, and one and three-quarter hours from New-York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms and information, call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 251 ACRES, beautifully located on Barnegat Bay, in full view of the ocean; 22 miles south of Long Branch; convenient to churches, schools, post-office and stores; in the vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Wesbrav, Thos. B. Gilford, Samuel Parsons and others; large mansion, barns, stables, bath-house, gardener's house, &c.; the property is almost surrounded by water, and affords excellent bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Price, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT PELHAM, Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York—A valuable farm of about twenty-four acres, large house on high ground, modern style dwelling, with all the usual out-buildings belonging to a first-class property; accessible to two depots; very desirable as an investment. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A HOUSE WITH all modern improvements; two acres of land; three minutes from depot; will be exchanged for Jersey or Connecticut farm. Photograph can be seen at JACOB SHARPE'S, No. 30 Pine-st. Real estate for exchange.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—By A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

Furnished.	Per year.	Unfurnished.	Per year.
W. 38th-st., n. 5th-av.	$5,000	W. 30th-st., n. 5th-av.	$3,500
W. 39th-st., n. 5th-av.	3,000	W. 23d-st.	4,000
W. 34th-st.	4,300	W. 11th-st.	2,000
E. 20th-st.	1,000	W. 32d-st.	1,250
E. 59th, partially fur.	2,000	E. 58th-st.	1,800

HOUSES TO LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 329 West 14th-st.
No. 147 East 15th-st.
No. 28 East 22d-st.
No. 34 West 27th-st.
No. 157 East 36th-st.
No. 108 West 47th-st.
No. 124 2d-av.
No. 138 5th-av.
No. 141 East 15th-st.
No. 232 East 18th-st.
No. 19 West 26th-st.
No. 320 West 34th-st.
No. 37 West 45th-st.
No. 414 West 51st-st.
No. 45 5th-av.

For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 458 FULton-st., a fine store and basement with two fine plate glass show windows; store 20x70, with high ceiling, suitable for most any kind of business; immediate possession given to a good tenant; rent moderate. Apply to owner, B. H. SEABURY, No. 103 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, to let, for boarding or private occupancy; descriptive lists upon application.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

NO. 109 85TH-ST.—BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs., a floor consisting of five rooms to let, unfurnished, to a small respectable family.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR a private family; the most satisfactory references will be given; rent must be moderate. Address L. A. Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

140,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 24, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 400 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON,

JULY 8, 1871.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, WILLIAM REILLY, ROBERT LITTLE and MATTHEW McDONALD, to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, and interest thereon at six per cent., did by indenture of mortgage bearing date the 16th day of November, 1827, mortgage in fee to Ely Moore all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished upon a certain map of a piece or parcel of land entitled the Prospect Tract, and made by Isaac T. Budlam, City Surveyor, July, 1827, and is filed in the office of Register, in and for the City and County of New-York, as lots Nos. 285, 286, 287, 288, and collectively are described on said map as parcel No. (66) sixty-six, and bounded westwardly by lot No. 284, northwardly by lots Nos. 260, 259, 258, 257, eastwardly by lot No. 289, southwardly by middle of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, being the same premises conveyed to said William Reilly, Robert Little and Matthew McDonald by the said Ely Moore, and Emmeline, his wife, by indenture bearing even date with said mortgage; which said mortgage, with the power of sale therein contained, was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1828, in liber 112 of mortgages, page 359; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by said Ely Moore to Evert A. Bancker, by assignment bearing date the 20th day of February, 1828, which assignment was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1828, in liber 119 of mortgages, page 462; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by Cornelia Bancker, administratrix, &c., of Evert A. Bancker, deceased, to John Pyne, by assignment bearing date the 29th day of July, 1871, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of August, 1871, in liber — of mortgages, page —; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum and interest intended to be secured by the said indenture of mortgage, and there is claimed to be due thereon the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1827, ($190;) now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above-described premises will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1871.

JOHN PYNE, Assignee of Mortgage.

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A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WILLIAMSBRIDGE property at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, two plots of ground at Williamsbridge, (Olinville, Westchester,) containing about sixteen city lots, situated on the old Boston road and Elliott-ave., near the Harlem Railroad station and the River Bronx; on the premises are a fine large dwelling-house, store and stable; a fine garden of fruit trees, grapes, shrubbery, &c. See map at auction-room.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by William B. Haxtun, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 255 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Silver Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class, and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT S. VAN WYCK, No. 475 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises, WALTER LOCKWOOD.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'

English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

VASSAR COLLEGE

Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.

School in session from Sept. 18 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English, French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for requiring a finished education. Address Rev. P HARMEGNIES.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will open its twentieth annual session on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REopen his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sep. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 18.

EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.

HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION wishes to obtain a few additional pupils in German; best reference given. Address KRAM, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,

No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

A few boarding pupils will be received.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 22d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young ladies. French, language of the school.

Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of

SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 620 5th-av.

English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

OSSINING INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES

At Sing Sing, N. Y.,

will reopen Sept. 13. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN

will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York,

on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS HARRIS'

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.

School will reopen Sept. 18.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS OLSSEN'S

English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL

For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LAdies and misses, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury. Terms liberal; superior advantages; lessons in music, French, drawing, &c. For references, circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE. Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S

MILITARY SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.,

REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

Principals, { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.

No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.

THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the

GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York; No. 166 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

ELMWOOD SEMINARY.

English, French and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.—This institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. A regular collegiate course is pursued, and diplomas and gold medals awarded to graduates. Very superior advantages in the Art and Musical Departments. To the daughters of ministers and missionaries very advantageous offers are made. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Proprietors of Elmwood Seminary, Glens Falls, N. Y.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children,

Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,

ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.

Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER

Will open a

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM, will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,

Opposite Reservoir Park.

Fall Term will commence

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 18.

For circulars address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,

Three doors above 38th-st.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

For circulars address as above.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.

Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.

The best always. Send for a circular.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 32 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 12.

For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies and children,

NO. 56 WEST 47TH-ST.,

Between 5th and 6th avs.,

Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.

CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.

The first session of the College year, 1871-72, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—not Sept. 6 as announced in the last catalogue.

JOHN T. DUFFIELDS, Clerk of the Faculty.

PRINCETON, N. J.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,

HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.

A Boarding School for twelve boys.

Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.

O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MISS C. MERLE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School

For YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,

Between Madison and 5th avs.,

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,

ELIZABETH, N. J.,

Will be reopened Sept. 11.

J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,

Opposite Reservoir Park.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st.,

Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

EARNEST TEACHING.

Common sense management.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Reopens Sept. 14.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 238 Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.

School begins Sept. 12.

E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., reopens Sept. 19. E. FEZANDIE, Principal. French language, primary, commercial, classical and scientific departments. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. —The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AT THE GERMAN-AMERICAN School of Nineteenth Ward, New-York, a female assistant teacher; must be a graduate of Normal School, and fully conversant with German. Apply, in writing only, to P. STAHL, Principal, Nos. 244 and 246 East 52d-st.

TEACHERS INTRODUCED, SCHOOLS supplied, pupils directed. AM. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles. Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Britannia......Sat., Aug. 26	Iowa......Wed., Aug. 30
Europa......Sat., Sept. 2	Ismailia......Wed., Sept. 6
India......Sat., Sept. 9	Caledonia......Wed., Sept. 13
Columbia......Sat., Sept. 16	Dorian......Wed., Sept. 20

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Aug. 23	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6	Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13	Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 20	Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

For Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin......$130, gold.	Cabin......$100, gold.
Second cabin......80, gold.	Second cabin......80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin......$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin......150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin......$80, gold. | Steerage......$30, currency.
Return tickets......$150, gold.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC......Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC......Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC......Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE......DAURE......Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU......Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE......Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......Saturday, Oct. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin......$140 | Second Cabin......$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Aug. 24, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Aug. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Thursday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Sept. 2, 4 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin......$75	Steerage......$30
To London......80	To London......35
To Paris......90	To Paris......38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr. Sept. 8, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 26, at 12 M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 7½ A.M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The first-class iron steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30. Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, Office No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARHLA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Aug. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. —, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER......Oct. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS......Aug. 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS......Aug. 31
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Sept. 7
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,), Wed., Oct. 4
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 61 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P.M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
CATHERINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY......$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY......892,000
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.
This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron Mines belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by
VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

MEADE & CLARK, FINANCIAL AGENTS, NO. 141 BROADWAY, AND ERASTUS F. MEAD, Banker, No. 340 3d-av., corner 25th-st.,
Invite the attention of capitalists and investors generally to the
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
which they offer for sale at ninety and accrued interest, in currency.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST., CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.
For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO LOAN FROM $12,000 TO $14,000 on first-class country property in Essex County, New-Jersey. A line addressed to BORROWER, Station A, Post-office, will receive attention.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at a *good and substantial profit*.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000 JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT.
Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.
TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375,000
Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over......$16,000,000
Price 90 and accrued interest.
Further information furnished on application to W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway OF NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)
7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

OFFICE OF U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1871.
By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, proposals this week for the sale of Two Millions Gold will be received, and the award made on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1871, instead of THURSDAY, Aug. 24, 1871, under the usual regulations.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A CERTIFICATE of 750 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Texas Beef-preserving Company, being No. 2, in the name of Ben Field. The above reward will be paid on the receipt of the said certificate by the subscribers at their office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York. VARNUM & TURNEY.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage. WM. R. WEMPLE, 69 Liberty-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 25 Nassau-st.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York City on the 4th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such, at the close of business hours on the 18th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 5th day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1. Assets, $2,501,073 02. Surplus, $250,272 96.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR, WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, Broadway, cor. Grand-st.,

HAVE NOW OPEN
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
FRENCH DRAP D'ETE,
FRENCH CASHMERES,
PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS,
ENGLISH AND BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS,
OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS,
DOMESTIC WOOL SHAWLS,
AND ARE SELLING THEM AT LOW PRICES TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:35, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
9:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT CO.

Through trains connecting with this Road leave New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (except Sundays,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.
Drawing-room cars with 12:15 train.
Passengers by this route avoid the passage around Point Judith, and reach Newport in less than eight hours. THEODORE WARREN, Agent.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

$340—A BARGAIN.—FINE FAMILY horse, 15¾ hands, 7 years old; sound, kind; square box top depot wagon, harness, whip, robe, sheet, &c.; sold separately if desired. No. 511 7th-av., near 38th-st.

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF CLOSELY matched bay horses, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, free and easy drivers, sound and kind; will sell together or separate at half their value. Call at No. 38 West 26th-st.

VICTORIA FOR SALE—IN FIRST-RATE order, and only moderately used; is suitable for one or two horses. Can be seen at private stable No. 125 West 17th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock. Price $450.

FOR SALE—GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high; sound, kind and fit for single or double harness; sold for the want of use; 8 years old. Call at No. 520 10th-av., for three days.

DOCTOR'S WAGON, SECOND HAND, for sale or exchange, in perfect order. Apply at No. 85 Crosby-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS AT NO. 7 West 25th-st., suitable for gentlemen; also, a suite of three rooms; house and location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Handsome suite; four rooms, second floor, with first-class board; also, two large rooms, third floor; location first-class.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms, en suite or single, with board; references exchanged.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. Inquire at No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—ROOMS EN suite, elegantly furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25; Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND for several families. Address BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, No. 737 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 24th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.
CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.
Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.
EAST RIVER LINE.
Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

FOR CATSKILL.—THE STEAM-BOATS SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL will resume their regular trips to Catskill on FRIDAY, Aug. 25, making all the intermediate landings, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., daily at 5 P. M., arriving at Catskill at an early hour, making connections with all stages for the Mountain House and points west.
SATURDAYS the SUNNYSIDE at 2 P. M. THOMAS POWELL at 2:30 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 24th...9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 24th...1:30 P. M.
Friday, 25th...10:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th...2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 26th...12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 26th...4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th...11:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th...5:30 P. M.
Monday, 28th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 28th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 29th...6:45 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th...7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th...3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th...7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th...3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th...3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th...3:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

ALBANY AND TROY—FARE 50 CENTS.—Regular EVENING LINE at 6 o'clock. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, from Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) daily. Through tickets for the West and North at above reduced rate. Sunday evening, fare $2.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH. — THE NEW steamboat FLORENCE leaves daily from Christopher-st., 8:40 A. M.; Franklin-st., 9; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:15; Pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leave the beach at 4 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by mutual consent. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will continue to sign the firm names at New-York by procuration while in settlement.
JAS. W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business at New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and ANDREWS & CO., at No. 19 Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will at New-York sign both names of the firm by procuration.
GEORGE WALKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS,
HENRY TURNBULL.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1871.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of JAMES ROBINSON & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. FREDERICK S. ROBINSON alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the firm and sign in liquidation.
JAMES E. ROBINSON,
FREDERICK S. ROBINSON,
CHARLES A. ROBINSON.
The undersigned will continue the business in his own name, and for his own account.
FREDERICK S. ROBINSON, No. 120 Pearl-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE B. SHARP and VALENTINE BAHR is this day dissolved. GEORGE B. SHARP.
NO. 33 GOLD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1871.
The manufacture of steel and copper plates for engravers will be hereafter carried on at No. 33 Gold-st., by GEORGE B. SHARP.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.
SECOND WEEK
of the versatile young artiste,
LOTTA,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING
in her dual character of
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS,
WITH THE SAME STRONG DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAST.
LITTLE NELL MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
JOSEPH K. EMMET,
in his great specialty of the German Immigrant, in Charles Gaylor's drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
WITH NEW SCENERY, MUSIC AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and
A POWERFUL COMPANY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Debut in sensation drama and comedy of
MISS ADA HARLAND,
in Maeder's new romantic and picturesque drama of
LOLA.
THE WILL O' THE WISP......ADA HARLAND.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
KIND TO A FAULT,
and THE WINDMILL.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

MME. ECKSTEIN, ASSISTED BY her daughter and pupil, Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist, lately arrived from England, begs to announce that she will give lessons on the piano-forte and in singing, at their Musical Academy, No. 303 East 9th-st., corner 2d-av.
"Miss Eckstein's reputation as a rising pianist is so well known that she has been styled a second Arabella Goddard."—*Editor Birkenhead Advertiser.*

MEETINGS.

B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—To the members of the J. O. B. B. An annual general meeting of this Society takes place on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., for the election of officers and trustees for the ensuing year, and transaction of important business; also act on the following amendment: "That the fiscal year of the Society begin hereafter on the first day of January and end on the thirty-first day of December." By order of the trustees. S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.—In the matter of the ESTATE OF ROBERT SAUNDERSON HAMILTON and ELIZABETH HAMILTON, his wife, of Lakemount, in the County of Tyrone, Charles Hamilton, James Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, John Hamilton, Alice Hamilton and Margaret Hamilton, Margaret Fawcett, widow, Frances Catherine Fawcett, William Francis Fawcett, Elizabeth Fawcett, Catherine M. Fawcett, Ida A. Fawcett and Johanna C. M. Fawcett, owners: MARGARET FAWCETT, petitioner.—The Court having, by an order bearing date the 5th day of March, 1869, ordered a sale, among others, of the lands of Drunwhisker and Mullanboy, held in perpetuity under conveyance from William Scott, dated 25th November, 1863, situate in the Barony of Clogher and County of Tyrone, and also the lands of Deaghaine, otherwise Branon, otherwise Mullamore, held by perpetuity conveyance under Rev. John Davis to Charles Moorehead, dated 16th November, 1843, and situate in the Barony of East Omagh and County of Tyrone, which were formerly the estates of Charles Moorehead, Esq., deceased, who died in the year 1836 intestate as to a mojety of his said chattels real, leaving a widow and several children him surviving, of whom one Sarah Ann Moorehead married James Smith, and said James Smith and Sarah Anne, his wife, are reputed to have emigrated to some part of America upward of twenty years since, and to have died therein several years ago, intestate, and without leaving any issue them surviving: Now, take notice, that if the said James Smith, or Sarah Ann Smith, otherwise Moorehead, or any child, grandchild or other descendant of them, is now living, they and each of them are informed that they are at liberty to make and file in the Landed Estates Court, Ireland, such claim as they may be advised, in respect to an undivided share of a moiety of the chattels real of said Charles Moorehead, deceased, within the period of three months from the date of this advertisement, otherwise the aforesaid premises will be sold in the Landed Estates Court, Ireland, whereby they will be forever hereafter excluded from all benefit of relationship to said Charles Moorehead in respect of any share of his said chattels real.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1871. JAMES McDONNELL, Examiner.
JOHN COLLUM & SON, Solicitors for Petitioner, No. 24 Upper Sackville-st., Dublin.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against JACOB GOEDEL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) with interest on $500 thereof from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy27-1aw6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, Receiver of Van Anden File Company, Plaintiff, against JAMES I. DAY, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with interest on $250 thereof, from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $250 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $250 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $250 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy27-1aw6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against JOHN RUSSELL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty ($1,750) dollars, with interest on $250 thereof, from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy27-1aw6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against J. K. HOYT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand ($2,000) dollars with interest, on $500 thereof from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.
CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.
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jy27-1aw6wTh*

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
SECOND WEEK
of the unprecedentedly successful engagement of
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND HER NEW COMPANY,
whose performance at this theatre has marked a new era in the history of FIRST-CLASS BURLESQUE, and has been attended by a succession of CROWDED HOUSES heretofore unparalleled, necessitating the nightly announcement at 8 o'clock P. M. of
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
Seats should therefore be secured in advance
THIS EVENING and EVERY SATURDAY MATINEE,
the new burlesque in two acts upon the domestic tale of
BLUE BEARD,
supported by Miss Thompson and every member of her New Company, the most complete and powerful burlesque combination in existence.
EVENING—Open at 7½, over at 10½ o'clock.
MATINEE—Open at 1, begins at 2, over at 4 o'clock.
PRICES AS USUAL.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE
AT 2 P. M.
SATURDAY. SATURDAY.
SATURDAY.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
THE NEW COMPANY.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
WILL OPEN SEPT. 2,
With the eminent artistes,
Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR,
TO BE HELD AT
ALBANY, OCT. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1871.
LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES, SEPT. 2.
The thirty-first Annual CATTLE SHOW and FAIR of the New-York State Agricultural Society will be held at Albany, Oct. 2 to 6, 1871.
THE PREMIUMS are open to all comers, residents of New-York, or non-residents, on equal terms.
ALL ENTRIES, except of fruits and flowers, must be made on or before SATURDAY, the 2d day of September.
The usual FREE TRANSPORTATION of property for exhibition is conceded by all the principal railroad and steam-boat companies within the State, and free one way by the Boston and Albany Railroad for New-England exhibitors.
For PREMIUM LISTS and all other information address NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Albany, New-York.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF DODWORTH'S Band to the music-store of S. T. Gordon, No. 706 Broadway, New-York.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Mr. DODWORTH respectfully offers his services to those who desire instruction on the cornet or other brass instruments. No. 706 Broadway.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.
Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871.
By authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library, Ky. Principal Gift $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky., Citizens' Bk. Tr. C. R. Peters, Manager, 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference given; no objection to the country; is a thorough waitress. Call for two days at No. 408 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as cook, and would assist in the coarse washing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., on first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as nurse, or would do chamber-work and waiting; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at 238 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., on first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as wet nurse, to take charge of an infant about one month old; (her own is seven weeks old.) Apply 1,521 3d-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

EMPLOYERS IN CITY OR COUNTRY supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, by CARPENTER, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Call for two days at No. 656 East 12d-st., near 3d-av.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY wanting first-class help of all nationalities, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

TO FAMILIES.—TO BE HAD ALWAYS the most desirable help, at French Office, No. 495 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION to take charge of a gentleman's place or farm, by a smart, knowing, young Protestant American; understands farming and gardening, and care of all kinds of stock; with first-class reference. Address A. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; best of City reference given; City family preferred. Call or address No. 117 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH waiter, (single,) a situation in a private family; good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 215 West 35th-st., or No. 384 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener and farmer, conversant with both hot-house and graperies, and laying out new grounds; best reference given. Address S. E., 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man who thoroughly understands the care of horses. Apply to J. T., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; a Protestant; has seventeen years' experience; good reference. Address R. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED.

A thoroughly experienced woman, not over forty-five years of age, to take charge of an infant two months old; satisfactory references required. Address NURSE, Box No. 3,784 General Post-office, stating where last employed, wages expected, &c. A Protestant preferred.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BRIGHT, intelligent boy, about 17 years of age, who writes a good hand and is quick and correct at figures. Address, giving references, Box 130 *Times* Office.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBSCRIPTIONS to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.
To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Davis' Patent Recording Gauges make a continuous steam-written record of the pressure and the time; show all the variations in pressure and the time at which they occurred. They compel a faithful attention to duty on the part of engineers and firemen, lessen the risk of explosions, reduce coal bills and save wear and tear in boilers. They are the only recording gauges that are of any practical use to engineers, inspectors, or the people; so say all the engineers who have used them. Send for descriptive circulars and price lists to D. P. DAVIS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRD DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1871.
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, (section 63, act July 13, 1866,) I have made the following seizures, at the dates and places named below, for violation of the United States Revenue laws, viz.: 500 cigars at No. 108 8th-st., April 19, 1871—cause, no license; 1,000 cigars and one cigar-press, with forms, at No. 114 Stanton-st., April 21, 1871—cause, no license; a quantity of cigars and tobacco, and fixtures of a cigar-shop, at No. 79½ Bowery, July 19, 1871—cause, failure to enter upon the Government book upon the premises numerous purchases of leaf tobacco, and deficiency in the production of cigars; 14,000 cigars found in the hall of No. 77 Columbia-st., July 17, 1871—cause, removal from the place of manufacture loose and unstamped; 1,500 cigars at No. 121 Bowery, Aug. 14, 1871—cause, loose and unstamped. Any parties claiming said goods are hereby required to appear and make their claim within thirty days from the date of this notice; in default thereof, the same will be sold according to law.
JNO. McHARG, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.
The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
J. H. BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Murders, Suicides and Other Dreadful Crimes Yesterday.

An Insane Man Kills His Wife and Himself—A Drug Clerk Attempts to Drown Himself and His Little Son—Perils of a Night.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Terrible Scene in a Tenement-House—An Insane Man Kills His Wife and Himself.

One of the most distressing of recent tragedies occurred at about 4 o'clock yesterday, in the apartments of FELIX DORSAY, on the third floor of the tenement-house, No. 415 East Fifteenth-street, a few doors east of First-avenue. In two rooms, DORSAY, who was a native of Ireland, forty years of age, and a cartman by occupation, lived with his family, consisting of his wife, ELLEN, of about the same age as himself, and five children, ranging in age from fourteen months to sixteen years. DORSAY, although generally an industrious man, was subject to periodical debauches, when he would be drunk for several days together, and then suddenly abandoning liquor altogether, could not be induced to taste it again until after an interval of several months. His last debauch was in April, and all of his family are certain that since the 1st of May last he has not touched a drop of any kind of intoxicating drink.

Seven days ago he began to exhibit unmistakable signs of acute insanity. It took the form of the dread of personal violence, as he was constantly exclaiming that some one was coming to kill him. To guard against these imagined attacks, he armed himself with a huge club with which he stood almost constantly near the door of his sitting room opening into the hall, which he thought was about to be broken in. These delusions were soon followed by a desire to circumvent his enemies by destroying himself, and his wife as well as the three older children were worn out by the constant watching necessary to prevent him from flinging himself out the window or to get out the door and rush up to the roof, as he constantly desired, and several times attempted to do. Finally, on Tuesday, the wife finding herself entirely exhausted and unable to manage him any longer, sent her eldest daughter, aged fourteen years to Mr. KELLOCK, Superintendent of the Out-door Poor, to procure his admission to the insane asylum. Mr. KELLOCK informed the girl that her father must be committed by a Police Magistrate, after being examined by two physicians as to the fact of insanity, and directed her to have him taken to the Tombs at 9 o'clock the next morning, as there were two physicians attached to the prison who would readily make the necessary examination and report to Justice DOWLING, who would then commit the patient. The child returned with this information to her mother, who spoke to some of her friends and made arrangements to have her husband committed to the asylum yesterday in the manner indicated by Mr. KELLOCK.

As the night of Tuesday came on, the paroxysms of DORSEY became more violent than any that had preceded them, and the poor wife determined to remain, as she had for several nights before, and watch him. The children, who all slept in one room, seem to have gone to sleep early in the night, and no history of the horrible hours passed by the wretched woman can be given. About daylight the children were awakened by the shrieks of their mother, and upon rushing into the large room, saw their father sharpening a case-knife, such as they used upon the table. Their mother attempting to take the knife from him, he suddenly sprang upon her, and, with savage fury, plunged the knife into her throat, and, as it seemed, twisting it, caused a frightful gash, almost severing the head from the shoulders, and the unfortunate woman fell to the floor a corpse. The two oldest boys, BERNARD, aged fifteen years, and HUGH, aged nine years, when their father first attacked their mother, attempted to grapple with him, but he cut at them furiously, inflicting serious wounds on the hands of both. They then fled from the room, escaping into the hall through the transom-window of the small dark den which served the entire family as a sleeping room. While they were yet in the room, DORSAY struck at his own throat with such force that he inflicted a wound almost as terrible as that he had given his wife, and he, too, fell dead to the floor.

BARNEY DORSEY, aged seventeen, a son of the deceased, made the following statement: My name is BARNEY DORSEY, and I am the son of those now lying dead there (pointing to the front room.) My father was a cartman by occupation, and was hard-working and sober. My mother was a good woman to us. We were three children in the family, myself, my sister KATE, aged fourteen, and my brother HUGHEY, aged nine. For some time past my father has been off his head. He used to get up three or four times in the night and mutter and behave strangely. Yesterday my mother, after consulting with father, went to Mr. KELLOCK, the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, and asked him to put my father into an asylum. He said that all his employes were gone to the Brennan picnic, but that he would send him to some place today. Last night all of us went to bed early. I and my brother occupied one mattress, my sister another, and my father and mother a third. My father at first slept soundly, but got up in the night and muttered, and then went to bed again; about 4 o'clock he again got up and procured a table-knife, and whetted it on the window-stone; we all lay still, and did not think much of the matter, as he has before acted just in the same way; at last he tried to get out of the door, and my mother fearing, I suppose, he was going to do himself an injury, had to hold on to him; they struggled, and while he was holding her the key was lost; I tried to separate them, but he got her down on the floor and I became alarmed, and bursting in the door (No. 8) I rushed out into the back room and got into the yard, and then into the street, where I shouted for the Police; nobody came, and I went back and saw my father trying to cut his throat on the floor, and my mother lying dead and the blood spouting from her throat; I rushed to my father and tried to grapple with him, but he cut both my hands, and while I was shouting for assistance, he cut his throat and died.

A more sickening sight than that presented to those who first broke into the room is rarely found, even among the darkest phases of Metropolitan life. The apartment was foul beyond description, its furniture scanty and of the poorest kind, and in the midst lay the two bloody corpses, with the deep gashes in their throats turned up to the light and presenting a hideous spectacle. Gathered about were the suddenly-orphaned children, wailing with terror and grief. Outside the door, in the narrow hall, were gathered many of the inmates of the house, and it was some time before Patrolman MALONEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who was first summoned, succeeded in restoring even the semblance of order. The orphans were cared for by friends, and after some delay Coroner SCHIRMER arrived and held an inquest. A verdict in accordance with the facts having been rendered, a permit was given and the bodies removed for burial.

A Drug Clerk Attempts to Drown His Little Son and Himself.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a man, who had a small boy in his arms, was seen to jump from Pier No. 23 East River and sink. Patrolman SULLIVAN, of the Second Precinct, who was a witness of the incident, rescued both the man and boy when they reappeared on the surface, and took them to the Beekman-street Police Station. The man there gave his name as ANDREW COYLE, thirty-five years of age, living at No. 157 Mott-street, and claimed the boy as his son ANDREW, aged seven years. He admitted that he had intended to take the life of the child and himself, and assigned as the cause domestic difficulties together with destitution, resulting from having long been out of employment, as having driven him to the desperate act. He was sent before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and was committed for examination. The child was cared for at the Station-house, and subsequently returned to its mother.

The affidavit made before the Magistrate says that WM. BLEECKER, who was on board the schooner *J. K. Mendall*, saw COYLE, who was standing on the pier, take the child by the collar of his coat and the seat of his pantaloons and deliberately fling him into the river. Then, placing his hat on the pier, COYLE jumped in himself, and when seized by the patrolman and BLEECKER he was over the boy, and evidently using every effort to drown him. COYLE had nothing to say when arraigned before the Magistrate, in extenuation or explanation of his conduct. It was stated that the family of COYLE consisted only of his child and wife, and that he has been for some time laboring under delirium, which it was alleged had arisen from his losing his employment, in consequence of the enforcement of the new law regulating the sale of drugs.

Another Attempt at Suicide.

HUGH FLYNN, a resident of Connecticut, eighteen years of age, last evening attempted to commit suicide while on the sidewalk in Twenty-first-street, near First-avenue, by taking Paris green. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Police, and was soon out of danger. He did not give any explanation of the attempt to destroy his life.

Stabbing Affray Among Small Boys.

A number of small boys yesterday afternoon became engaged in a quarrel in East Houston-street, near Crosby, and an affray following, HUGH BARCLAY, aged eight years, of No. 205 Elm-street, was stabbed in the back and seriously wounded by CHARLES WALTON, colored, nine years of age, who lives at No. 18 Jersey-street. BARCLAY was taken to Police Head-quarters, where his wound was dressed by Dr. FRAZER, after which he was taken home. WALTON was arrested, and being arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, was committted for trial.

PERILS OF A NIGHT.

How Strangers are Treated on Arriving in this City at Night—Impotence of the City Authorities.

On Tuesday night Mrs. Gen. SHERMAN arrived in this City by the Hudson River Railroad, reaching the depot at about 11 o'clock P. M. She had expected to meet her husband at the depot, but from some good and sufficient reason no doubt he was not there to escort her to a hotel. Fortunately for Mrs. SHERMAN she had found a friend on the train in the person of Mr. H. H. STEWART, President of the Continental Bank Note Company, who volunteered to provide her with a carriage, and accompany her to a hotel. Upon emerging from the depot Mrs. SHERMAN and her escort were surrounded by a vile and numerous gang of hack-drivers, baggage-smashers, &c., who lined the streets besieging belated and bewildered passengers, and driving them almost to desperation. Mrs. SHERMAN was surrounded by these vampires, who endeavored to force her into filthy carriages, and to despoil her of her baggage. Mr. STEWART made valiant resistance in her behalf, but being crowded upon and crushed by superior numbers, was at length fain to call for Police assistance. In this instance, Mr. STEWART called in vain for municipal aid, for the policemen there simply smiled at the difficulties which surrounded him and the distinguished lady in his charge. Finally, Mr. STEWART made a desperate plunge into the multitude of howling roughs, and, by a dexterous use of hands and feet, succeeded in knocking and kicking his way through the crowd, and safely deposited his charge in a passing stage. Mr. STEWART distinctly showed the marks of his encounter with the ruffianly gang, for his hands were bleeding from the cuts they had received, and his clothes were torn and bloody. Mrs. SHERMAN escaped without bruises, thanks to her escort, but was considerably damaged as to apparel. Upon reaching the stage, Mrs. SHERMAN remarked, "this is a pleasant way the first city of the United States has of receiving strangers." Mr. STEWART replied that "so long as the City was governed by thieves, and the Police force made up of roughs and rowdies, we could expect no better treatment."

Another instance of a similar character occurred at the same depot, but a couple of nights before this. A lady with a small child arrived at the same hour, expecting to meet friends. No one of her acquaintance, however, appeared, and she was forced to undertake the task of reaching Brooklyn alone. She ran the gauntlet of roughs outside with no greater damage than the loss of her hand-satchel and the thorough disarrangement of her outer garments. On reaching the avenue she asked a policeman to direct her to Fulton Ferry, whereupon he gallantly handed her and her child into an up-town stage, and they were carried to the upper part of the City. The driver of the stage proved to be more human than the City guardians, and finally placed her in a stage bound for the ferry. The lady eventually reached her home in Brooklyn, before daylight, safe and sound as to limbs and body, but fearfully demoralized mentally.

The two instances above-mentioned are but samples of numerous complaints recently made to us. The Hudson River Railroad Company has no monopoly of these ruffians, nor, indeed, is it responsible for them. Strangers arriving in this City at night by any route are liable to similar treatment under the present mismanagement of its Tammany Hall governors.

Murdered with a Pen-Knife.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner SCHIRMER on the body of DENNIS O'CONNOR, who died on Tuesday, in the Park Hospital, from a stab wound, supposed to have been inflicted by JOHN CULLEN, a week ago last Sunday. PETER CULLEN, the brother of the murderer, who was with him at the time, was arrested at once, and identified by O'CONNOR as the brother of the man who stabbed him. JOHN CULLEN himself was not arrested till last Saturday night, when he was found in Water-street.

JOHN S. SULLIVAN, who is bar-tender at No. 107 Bayard-street, testified that JOHN and PETER CULLEN and others were in the liquor-store on Sunday morning, 13th inst.; deceased came in, asked for a drink, and subsequently a quarrel took place, and deceased said he could lick JOHN CULLEN, pulled off his coat and threw it on the floor, and rolled up his sleeves; witness told them to stop; JOHN CULLEN was retreating; PETER CULLEN and witness took hold of deceased and kept him back, and PETER kept his brother away; JOHN make some remark, and deceased took hold of him under the chin, and they all went out; the party stood on the corner of Baxter and Bayard streets; JOHN CULLEN made some remark, and angry words passed between him and deceased; heard O'CONNOR say: "I will have nothing to say to you;" then saw JOHN CULLEN looking at his hand right, but did not see what he had in his hand; they passed witness, and deceased opened his shirt and said that is all right, and walked across the street; JOHN afterward told witness to take O'CONNOR up, as he was then lying on the sidewalk, and he then found that he was stabbed in the chest; he did not say anything; CULLEN and deceased were partially under the influence of liquor. JOHN SHEA corroborated the previous testimony; he did not see the stabbing, as his back was toward the party; but afterward saw that deceased was stabbed; heard deceased offer to fight any man of his size; after he was stabbed he walked about forty feet and fell to the sidewalk; TERENCE MCGOWAN saw the men on the corner of Bayard-street, and saw JOHN CULLEN strike deceased in the heart with his right hand; did not see any weapon in his hand, but when deceased opened his shirt he saw the blood issuing from the wound; deceased commenced the fight with the men, and seized JOHN CULLEN by the throat. The medical testimony showed that death was caused by the wound, which might have been inflicted with a pen-knife. The jury, after a few minutes' absence, rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from a stab wound inflicted with a knife in the hands of JOHN CULLEN, who was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Attempted Outrage on an Unprotected Woman.

Yesterday afternoon FRANK BACOM was arrested in Newark for robbery and attempted outrage upon Mrs. JAMES RIKER. On Monday evening Mr. RIKER was riding, with his wife and two children in his carriage, from Jersey City to Newark. His vehicle broke down when he had barely got out upon the meadows, and Mrs. RIKER and the children had before them the gloomy prospect of walking to a place of shelter. A wagon in which were two men, one of whom, it is alleged, was BACOM, came along, and the men offered to give the lady and children a ride in their wagon, an offer that was gladly accepted, Mr. RIKER remaining behind to fix up his broken wagon. The men took Mrs. RIKER along to the most lonely part of the meadows, when they attacked her and attempted to outrage her. She struggled against them, and was finally put out with the children by the roadside, stripped of all their most valuable clothing and injured by the ruffians' violence.

On the following day Mr. RIKER complained at the Jersey City and Newark Police Stations and solicited aid in searching for the ruffians. Mrs. RIKER, who had been taken home in a condition bordering on insanity, gave such description as she could of the men who attacked and robbed her. Search was made, and the arrest of BACOM was the result. He was held for trial. In the meantime the Police are looking for his accomplice.

Removal of Capt. Mahon of the Jersey City Police.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon and listened to the summing up of counsel in the case of Capt. CHARLES MAHON, who was charged by Miss ELIZABETH GREEN with having committed an outrage. The Commissioners had during the night preceding received testimony until 2 o'clock A. M., the public and the reporters of the Press having been excluded from the room. Mr. CHARLES H. WINFIELD yesterday made a plea on behalf of Capt. MAHON, and Mr. W. B. RANKIN spoke for the complainant. The Commissioners then held a private caucus, and decided to dismiss Capt. MAHON from the Police force. The decision at which the Commissioners arrived was expected by the public and by Capt. MAHON, for although the charge of rape was not maintained by the testimony, the Captain's own admissions rendered his stay upon the Police force impossible. He had, therefore, tendered his resignation.

A Fatal Brawl—A Man and Woman Stabbed by a Car-Driver.

A general fight, which will probably have fatal results, took place yesterday about 1 o'clock A. M., in the den corner of Hester-street and the Bowery, brought on by a young man named DALY, who is a car-driver on the Third-avenue line. He was standing at the bar, and when a woman named CATHARINE A. HUSTON asked him to treat to a drink, he pushed her violently away. A friend of the girl, named JOHN OTTIS, took this as a personal insult, and threatened DALY. After some high words a fight was commenced, in which all hands joined. In the course of it, DALY stabbed OTTIS twice in the left side, and then stabbed the girl, CATHARINE HUSTON, in the left breast. DALY then ran across the Bowery, dripping with the blood which had spirted from the wounds of OTTIS, leaving both his victims fainting upon the floor of the den. In his wild haste he ran directly into the arms of Officer SMIDT, of the Tenth Precinct, who at once took him to the Station-house, where he was examined and a knife found concealed in his sleeve. He was taken to Essex Market Police Court and committed to answer, on two complaints of felonious assault, without bail. It will no doubt be a case of murder, as OTTIS is not expected to live, and the girl is desperately wounded.

STILL ANOTHER MURDER.

Deadly Affray in a Bar-Room—An East Indian Murdered.

The last murder occurred last evening in THOMPSON'S saloon, a low bucket-shop, at No. 84 Sullivan-street. The parties to the rencontre were JAMES LYNCH, a native of Ireland, twenty-eight years of age, who lives at No. 95 Greene-street, and CHINOT ROHM, a native of Calcutta, East Indies, from which place he arrived about a year ago. Since his coming to this City, he has been employed as a boot-black, and has had no place of residence. With several others these two men, both of whom were under the influence of liquor to some extent, were in THOMPSON'S saloon, and LYNCH seems to have sought a quarrel with ROHM, who was a stranger to him. CHARLES MURPHY, the bar-keeper, separated the two men, but when he turned around to draw some liquor, they came together again, and no one appears to know how or which one advanced upon the other. All that any one knows is, that the two men suddenly clinched in front of the counter, that both fell to the floor, and LYNCH in an instant sprang up, with the blood spurting from his breast, and exclaiming that he was stabbed. He immediately fell again, and Patrolman BLACK, of the Eighth Precinct, who entered at this moment, arrested ROHM, who had not attempted to fly. With the wounded man, he was at once taken to the Prince-street Police-station, and Surgeon MCDONNELT being summoned from Police Head-quarters, after an examination of the wound, which he found immediately under the left nipple, he declared that it was necessarily fatal, and by his direction LYNCH was removed at once to Bellevue Hospital. While in the Station-house he was very boisterous, considering his condition, and in reply to the usual questions said his occupation was a "lover." ROHM was also excited when first arraigned before Sergt. WILLIAMS, and in his broken English declared that he had acted entirely in self-defense. He soon became quiet, however, and half an hour after he was locked up was found to be fast asleep in his cell. By direction of Capt. MCDERMOTT, MURPHY, the bar-keeper, was also arrested and locked up as a witness, but he could give no account whatever of the origin of the affray. From all that he could learn of the affair, Capt. MCDERMOTT was of opinion that ROHM had been tantalized by the frequenters of the saloon beyond endurance, and his Southern blood being fired by the provocations he had endured, he had suddenly drawn his small pocket-knife and used it as a weapon.

The Sing Sing Convicts in Hackensack.

Hackensack is at present the temporary abode of perhaps the roughest crowd that has ever been seen in that quiet village. Two escaped Sing Sing prisoners are in the County Jail, and their friends from New-York are there in force. It is supposed that the intention is to rescue the prisoners, and the Sheriff of Bergen County, in anticipation of an attack, has placed a large force of watchmen in charge of the jail. WILEY or REILLY, who was shot at Pleasant Valley, by Constable MCCABE, on Saturday, is fatally wounded. The physicians say there is no possibility of his recovery, the ball having entered the back and passed through near the heart. JOHN WHEELER, another convict, is held awaiting a requisition, but in anticipation of a writ of habeas corpus, a charge of resisting an officer in New-Jersey has also been made against him, and he will be held upon that. It is stated that his friends have raised $3,000 to secure his release.

Arrested on a Charge of Smuggling.

Mr. LYMAN FISK, proprietor of Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, was arrested, yesterday, upon a warrant issued by United States Commissioner ROMAINE, in which he was charged with selling cigars smuggled into the port of New-York from Havana. The warrant was issued upon an affidavit made by JOSIAH R. PIERSON, a Custom-house Inspector. Mr. FISK accompanied Deputy Marshal BAILEY to the office of the Commissioner, and gave bail in $10,000 to appear for trial at Trenton on the 6th of September. Mr. FISK states that for over a month past he has been haunted by a New-York detective, who has attempted to blackmail him by threats of arrest for smuggling. This action, he says, is a part of the black-mailer's scheme.

Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

Mr. WARD ROBINSON, a New-York broker residing in West Eleventh-street, appeared before Register HOKSEY, in Jersey City, yesterday, and gave bail in the sum of $20,000 to answer a charge of fraud in bankruptcy. Mr. ROBINSON was arrested at the instance of some of his creditors, who made complaint before Judge NIXON, declaring that ROBINSON was about to remove his property and to abscond; also that he had made illegal conveyances of other property, with intent to defraud the creditors.

THE CZAR'S VISITORS.

Rev. Dr. Schenck's Story of the Evangelical Alliance and its Memorial to the Russian Government.

Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, has just returned from Europe, where he went as one of the delegates of the Evangelical Alliance, with a memorial to the Czar of Russia. He was visited yesterday by a TIMES reporter, to whom he related the story of the mission, as follows:

A memorial was gotten up and printed with the names of many prominent citizens, lay and clerical, of this Republic appended. It was carefully worded and met the approval of the American branch of the Alliance. Among those who sympathized with the movement were many who could not go, but who placed their signatures to this document. When the time came for the departure of the deputation, we had obtained to the parchment the names of Chief-Justice CHASE and SAMUEL B. MORSE, who remained behind. There were only Rev. Mr. WASHBURN, of Calvary Church, CYRUS W. FIELD, and myself. We took with us the approved memorial, signed by those already mentioned and ourselves. On arriving in England, we found that the Alliance there had prepared another document, which had been signed by the representatives of every European branch. Perhaps I ought to say in this connection that we Americans have always acquiesced in the assumed idea of the centralization of the Alliance in England, because it had a paid set of officers there who did much of the good work, so we raised no question of precedence. But in this instance, after fairly considering the matter, we felt obliged to refuse the adoption of the English memorial to the exclusion of our own, as much because we found certain objectionable things in it as that we did not feel at liberty to transfer the names of the gentlemen we had left behind, which were of very great importance to us. Hence we resolved to go on with both. A Quaker deputation joined us with an additional memorial, and swelled our numbers to more than thirty. This formidable array of representative Protestantism crossed the Channel and proceeded by advice to Stuttgart, the capital of Würtemburg, where we were told the Czar might be found. He was paying a visit to the Queen. We reached this city just in time to miss the potentate, who was off on a shooting expedition in the Black Forest. We were sorely disappointed, of course, and sought Count SCHUWALOFF—His Majesty's *alter ego*, or private ear—in the hope of bringing about a meeting with the Czar. Here we saw a deal of courteous bearing, but not anything calculated to give us satisfaction, in a business way of speaking. The good gentleman finally informed us that, on or about July 11, the Czar would return to St. Petersburg, whence, after a brief stay, he would flit across the Steppes to the Crimea, where he intended to pass the Summer months. This was not at all promising, and we were in an awkward predicament, to say the least of it, from which we were released by Mr. CYRUS FIELD and his telegraph. He had had several interviews with the Archduke CONSTANTINE about the proposed cable girdle around the earth, and being on excellent terms with the nobleman, mentioned the object of our visit and our strait. Immediately his Highness undertook to relieve us by obtaining an audience for the deputation from Prince GORTCHAKOFF. This was granted.

On the Thursday morning following the 4th of July, we were all ushered into his parlor at 10 o'clock, and were received most courteously. The American memorial was the first presented, and the Prince, having read, accepted it for the consideration of the Emperor. The English document was next presented, but it did not meet a similar fate. GORTCHAKOFF very politely informed the bearers that unfortunately he could not accept the parchment, because it contained certain objectionable phrases calculated to be offensive to the Czar. Then he observed that it might appear singular to accept one having rejected the other. Immediately the Americans intimated that they had no desire to press for any invidious distinction, and waived the acceptance of their memorial. In lieu of written statements and specifications, the Prince received orally a complete exposition of the wishes of each branch. He spoke with the representatives in their several languages on the desires of the Alliance, and discussed the object of the mission to the entire satisfaction of all his visitors. The interview lasted two hours, and the delegation left him with a very high appreciation of his courtesy and attention.

In the afternoon, continued Dr. SCHENCK, one of the delegates met the Prince, who expressed his unqualified admiration of the American delegates, and, as he also did to Dr. SCHMETTO, promised to give their mission and its purpose due and favorable consideration. He also remarked that the Czar could hardly have received so large and peculiar a deputation from nearly every civilized country without giving it a political character.

On the whole, Dr. SCHENCK is very sanguine of good results. "Further," said he, "there is no truth in the statement that somebody was snubbed because of a Swiss memorial. There was no such document presented, and my recollections of the reception, from beginning to end, are of the most agreeable character."

Personal.

E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury Department; Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts; Judge W. F. Allen, of the New-York Court of Appeals, and Ben. Field, of Albion, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Jerome N. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, lately of the French Army; United States Senator T. F. Bayard, of Delaware, and Pedro Malibran, of Cuba, are at the New-York Hotel.

United States Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Amos Pilsbury, of Albany, and Hon. D. Blakeley, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Mayor Wm. M. Wheaton, of Detroit, Mich.; Judge R. Brown, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. C. R. Griggs, of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. S. S. Hinkle, of Washington; Judge M. J. Gilbert, of Saratoga, and Dr. D. W. Bliss, of Washington, are at the Gilsey House.

Col. T. C. Bethell, of Memphis, Tenn.; Judge C. C. Cole, of Des Moines, Iowa, and J. B. Mosby, of Virginia, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick and Col. Cumming, of Princeton, N. J., are at the Hoffman House.

Francis B. Hayes of Boston, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and George M. Pullman of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

H. M. Hanna of Cleveland, Ohio, and Luther H. Potter of St. Louis, are at the St. James Hotel.

W. Pembroke Fetridge, of Paris, is at the Everett House.

Col. Leatherman, of Memphis, Tenn., is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gov. Hoffman arrived from Newport yesterday morning at the Clarendon Hotel. He left, after a short stay, for Albany.

Ex-Gov. Thos. C. Fletcher, Missouri; Major E. J. Crandall, St. Louis; E. M. Yandea, Japan; Col. B. C. Horn, San Francisco, and C. M. Smith, Illinois, are at the Sturtevant House.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	62	69	71	72	71
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.34	..	30.36	..	30.31

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

FRANK SCHRYVER was committed, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, upon a charge of defrauding DUDLEY M. FERGUSON, of No. 90 Warren-street, out of $845 by means of a fraudulent check drawn upon the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn by B. F. CRAGIN. SCHRYVER presented him with such a check for $875, and having got it certified, Mr. FERGUSON paid him its face less $30, which SCHRYVER had owed him for some time. It afterward appeared that the check was one which had been signed by Mr. CRAGIN in blank, and having been stolen from his check-book, had been filled up without his authority.

The Commonwealth National Bank of Boston recently drew a check for $7 50 on the First National Bank of this City, making it payable to HORACE GREELEY, in accordance with the request of a man who said he wished to pay for an advertisement in the *Tribune*. Subsequently a check for $4,000, drawn on the Commonwealth National Bank, payable to E. R. WHITE, and bearing the indorsement of OAKES AMES, was cashed by a banking-house in Philadelphia, and after passing through the hands of JAY COOKE & COMPANY and the Bank of Commerce, in this City, was returned to the National Bank in Boston. It was then discovered that the check was the identical one originally drawn in favor of HORACE GREELEY, but that it had been skillfully altered by an adroit forger.

FRANK SULLIVAN, a well-known character, was arrained yesterday before Justice DOWLING, on a charge of obtaining money by trick and device. He met WALTER POWERS in Chatham-street, and told him that he had a valuable watch that had long been an heirloom in his family, but had reached such an extremity that he must part with it on any terms. He finally agreed to take $1, and gave POWERS the watch wrapped up in a paper. POWERS opened the paper, and found nothing but a stone, where he had expected bread. He overtook SULLIVAN and had him arrested, when he was found to have several other heirlooms upon his person. He was committed for trial.

Capt. ANDREW HEATH, aged sixty years, for many years in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, died at Camden on Tuesday morning. He was first employed by the Philadelphia and Trenton Company in 1834, and afterward became a brakeman and conductor. Subsequently he was made baggage-master of the Camden and Amboy Company, and afterward conductor, and in 1850 was given charge of the steam-boats of the Company. The flags of the ferry-boats were displayed at half-mast yesterday in respect to his memory.

Last evening, at 7 o'clock, Sergt. GEORGE BABCOCK, of the Sixteenth Police Precinct, dropped dead at his residence, No. 137 Madison-street, it is supposed from heart disease. Sergt. BABCOCK, who was a man in middle life, was appointed on the force about ten years ago, and has served continuously as a Patrolman, Roundsman and Sergeant in the Seventh, Second and Sixteenth Precincts, having been transferred to the latter only a few days ago, and was always considered an efficient, zealous officer. He leaves a widow and children, for whose benefit he had become a member of the Police Mutual Aid Association.

Parties who are laying in their Winter's supply of coal will do well to weigh the load as it is delivered. This can be easily done by placing a flour barrel upon a common grocery scale on the walk where the coal is delivered, and by simply weighing the first barrel. By counting the barrelsful thereafter, very nearly the precise quantity delivered can be ascertained with comparatively little trouble. A gentleman residing in Seventy-first-street recently purchased a ton of stove coal, which, upon weighing, was found to be 278 pounds short of a ton of 2,000 pounds.

Mr. HENRY BERGH has written a letter to the Mayor of Newark, N. J., remonstrating against the ordinary custom of muzzling dogs as a protection against hydrophobia, which he considers to be "not only a great cruelty, but tending to produce the very disease which it proposes to obviate." The policy of giving rewards for the killing of these faithful animals Mr. BERGH considers a great mistake.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, RICHARD BLAKE, a car conductor, was charged with neglecting to support his child, and also his grandmother, Mrs. MARY MCDONALD, who resides on Second-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. For the last three years all the money BLAKE has contributed to the support of his grandmother and child was $4. Alderman PLUNKITT held him in bail to pay his child $4 per week, and Mrs. MCDONALD $8 per month.

Judge SHANDLEY, yesterday, held CHARLES BRABENDER, of No. 79 Bank-street, to answer on a charge of indecently assaulting MARGARET DELANEY, aged nine, of No. 82 Bank-street. EDWARD J. CARR was also held for defrauding RUDOLF DEEBEY, of No. 22 West Houston-street, out of $50 by means of the "envelope game." DENIS DALEY was committed for feloniously assaulting CATHERINE A. HUSTEN and JOHN OTIS, at the corner of Bowery and Hester streets, yesterday morning.

Few have recognized in the *City of Bristol*, which arrived at this port on Tuesday, the old ocean steamer *Etna*, which last visited New-York under that name early in the present year. Since then she has been lengthened forty feet, had new boilers and engines put in her, and was rechristened the *City of Bristol* when she left the stocks. This vessel is another valuable addition to the Inman line.

JAMES TIGHE, charged with having unstamped cigars in his possession with intent to sell them, was held in $300 bail yesterday by Commissioner DAVENPORT to await the action of the Grand Jury. EMIL LOUIS, who has been in Ludlow-street Jail since last November for passing a $20 counterfeit bill, was released on his own recognizance.

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, President of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday on a charge of having in his possession an altered and counterfeit United States bond of the denomination of $10,000. Mr. BURTIS was in attendance, but, in the absence of his counsel, the case was adjourned to the 2d of September.

While riding in a Third-avenue car last evening FREDERICK KILDFELD had two of his ribs fractured by being struck by the shafts of a wagon driven by LOUIS SCHINDER, who was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house on a charge of reckless driving. The injured man was taken to his home in Third-avenue, near One hundred and Seventeenth-street.

CHAS. HOADLEY, aged sixteen years, who has for some time past been employed as an errand-boy by JOSEPH T. HOWLAND, No. 85 Liberty-street, was committed, yesterday, for trial at the General Sessions, on a charge of stealing $50 in money and two gold rings from his employer's safe.

A set of resolutions, similar to those lately presented to Judge BOSWORTH, were yesterday presented to Commissioner BARR by the M. T. Brennan Parent Association. There was a copious delivery of the mutual admiration usual on such occasions.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, LOUIS LUERDER drove a junk wagon against a Third-avenue car, breaking the panel and injuring one of the passengers, named FREDERICK KIEDFELD, of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, so severely that his life is despaired of. LUERDER was arrested and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where he was locked up to await the result of the injuries.

The foundation walls in the rear of the Stadt Theatre building were lately found to be in a dangerous condition; consequently, that portion of the building is being demolished, with a view of constructing new walls which will be safe.

Mr. NEUENDORF, the musical director, formerly of the Stadt Theatre, has returned from Germany, where he has been engaged as conductor of orchestra and business manager by the tenor, THEO. WACHTEL, who is to visit this country.

The new Government slip, near Whitehall, is almost completed. The sea-wall and pier are finished, and the surface of the bulkhead is being filled up and leveled. Several old cannons have been imbedded in the granite, to which the hawsers of vessels can be attached.

J. O. NEILL, proprietor of a liquor-store corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-third-street, was committed yesterday by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, in $500 bail, for passing a $20 counterfeit bill on a man named BAKER.

In the case of GUSTAVE and ELI MAY, arrested for smuggling $5,000 worth of diamonds from Paris to New-York, a further postponement was granted yesterday by Commissioner DAVENPORT, in the absence of counsel for the prisoners.

The time for making application for license for the sale of kerosene-oil will expire on the 31st inst. Persons found after that date engaged in the traffic, without having obtained the necessary license theretor, will be prosecuted.

WILLIAM EGENTON, a coachman, living at No. 222 East Fourth-street, was severely injured, yesterday, by driving against a pile of stones at the corner of Sixty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An inquest on the body of ALEXANDER MCLEON, aged ten years, of No. 132 East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, who died yesterday, from the effects of the kick of a horse, resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

GRACE ISABELLA TEVIS, aged eight months, yesterday morning fell from a fourth-floor window of No. 1,366 Third-avenue, and was fatally injured.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell 140,000 tons of Scranton coal by auction on Wednesday next.

The Madison-avenue line of stages has been sold to the proprietors of the Fourth-avenue stage line.

A sale of the West-side Elevated Railway has been ordered by the Court of Common Pleas on Sept. 15.

An India-rubber tree is on exhibition in front of a Broadway store.

BROOKLYN.

Superintendent SPEAR, of the East River Ferry Company, has established a school for the twenty-five engineers employed on the boats of that Company. The school has a session twice each week, and after the lesson of the day is gone through with, an hour or two is spent in discussing the various matters of interest in relation to the steam-engine and steam-boats, which any of the class have the right to bring forward. All candidates for the position of engineers are in future compelled to undergo a strict examination. Employes of the Company who wish to be promoted and advanced have the privilege of attending the school.

WILLIAM C. KNEELAND, formerly Controller of Evergreens Cemetery, and his clerk, MICHAEL SCHMIDT, were charged in Court, yesterday, with selling quarter-lots in the Cemetery to CLEMENTS W. RICHTER, of No. 394 Court-street, and JOHN FROST, of No. 99 Boerum-street, representing them as belonging to AUGUSTUS MEAD, and Mr. JAMES MEYERS, Jr., testifies that no such person ever held lots there. W. H. COWENHOVEN, a notary public, was accused of falsely certifying to the existence of MEAD. All the accused waived examination, and gave bonds to answer to the Grand Jury.

There were 248 deaths in the city during the past week; 41 men, 49 women, 86 boys and 72 girls. Of these 40 died of cholera infantum, 27 of marasmus, 23 of consumption, 21 of brain disease, 19 of convulsions, 10 of pneumonia and 1 of small-pox; 126 of the deceased were under two years of age, and 24 over sixty.

Owing to the absence of several important witnesses, the *Westfield* investigation was adjourned over, yesterday, until 10 o'clock this morning.

The residence of Mr. DANIEL VAN VOORHIES, at No. 391 Bridge-street, was robbed of considerable property early yesterday morning, the family being absent in the country.

The horse-plague is reported by the City Railroad Company to be on the decline in their stables. Many of the animals attacked with the disease two weeks ago are now well.

The storm of yesterday interfered with the fifth annual festival of the Eastern District Schutzencorps. The Fest will close this evening with the crowning of the King.

LONG ISLAND.

At one of the recent meetings of the Common Council of Long Island City it was voted to lease a building to be used for the Common Council and for offices of the different Departments of the City Government, and a building on Central-avenue, near Newtown Bridge, was designated. Up to the present time the Mayor has refused to sign the bill, and it is now understood that he does not approve of the act. The Board of Surveyors have leased the stone mansion in Astoria, near the dock, known as the Sterin's House, and have offered for the use of the City Government rooms rent free, which will probably be accepted.

Yesterday morning, Coroner WATT, of Flushing, held an inquest on the body of Mrs. MORRIS FISHER, of College Point, who was drowned, Monday afternoon, in the well belonging to her house. Her husband returned home and not finding his wife, and seeing the milk-cans around the well, feared that she had fallen in. Procuring assistance, an examination was made and the body found. She was forty-five years of age. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

NEW-JERSEY.

CATHERINE CONBY, a girl employed in the family of DANIEL LEARY, at No. 41 Bleecker-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday, charged with infanticide. It is supposed she was the mother of the child whose body was found some time ago near the Orphan Asylum. She was held for trial.

Mr. A. A. VANCE, editor of the Morristown *Jerseyman*, attempted the feat of leaping from a railway train on Tuesday evening, while the train was in full motion. Mr. VANCE did not land on his feet. He is being attended by physicians, who say that his shoulder is dislocated.

The Hackensack farmers complain that while on their way to New-York with garden produce they are stopped on the road near the Elysian Fields and robbed. J. TOWNSEND was stopped by four men early yesterday and robbed of a considerable quantity of market produce.

Ex-Gov. JOEL PARKER and Senator BETTLE, two of the most prominent candidates of the two parties for the Governorship, have declined to permit their names to be used before the Conventions.

Information has been received in Newark of the death of Col. CHAS. H. TAY at Mankato, Minn. Col. TAY was about thirty-five years of age. His funeral will be held in Newark from the residence of Mr. W. S. HEDENBURG.

The annual regatta of the H. M. A. A. Boat Club, of Paterson, N. J., will take place to-morrow, on the Dundee Lake. Visitors from this City can take the noon train over the Erie Road, at the foot of Chambers-street.

Mr. ANDREW STEWART'S house at Rutherfurd Park, was entered during Tuesday night, and was robbed of watches, silver-ware and jewelry of the value of $400.

Rev. Father DOANE was enthusiastically welcomed home, upon his return from Europe, by the Catholics of Newark.

About $1,200 have been collected in Jersey City, to aid the sufferers by the recent explosion.

[Advertisement.]

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL burns in the ordinary kerosene lamps, and may be relied on as being perfectly safe.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship South America, for Brazil.—J. Bento and family, T. O. Smith and family, E. Bibby, W. A. Hughes, C. Schultz, A. Aanet, Dr. Franco Frinziani, W. R. Hall, J. Girdwood, J. H. Slaughter, (J. Hinkson, I. Tescidor, V. Plumer, J. Alexandre, Mrs. R. Luiza, Mrs. M. G. Alexandre, S. R. Girdler, I. S. M. Bittencourt, A. Da Silva, F. Da Silva, Miss M. A. Graves, D. A. Graves, L. F. Dinij, A. Rosseau, A. C. Bean and wife, L. Suslaib.

In steam-ship China, for Liverpool.—Mrs. E. C. Palmer and daughter, Thos. E. Davies, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. B. Crespo, Mr. and Mrs. William Rapral, S. M. Minasiani, wife and 2 children, F. J. Stimson, Geo. R. Wright, Miss J. Pratt, Mrs. A. A. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Loureiro, 2 children, man servant and maid, W. C. Street, A. A. Green and daughter, R. H. Lyatt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bustard and 8 children, P. H. Prance, C. H. Prance, Allen Woodruffe, R. G. Bolton, C. R. Rippin, John H. Kneeland, Capt. Burleigh, Mr. Smirnoff, F. J. Perkins, Wm. B. Morgan, M. F. Lackas, John Greenwood, J. G. Glynn, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hay and child, infant and servant.

In steam-ship Wyoming, for Liverpool.—Mrs. L. Spencer, Miss R. E. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Slifken, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mason, J. O'Niell, Mrs. Blakely, 2 children and servant, Miss Leach, Mrs. S. H. Phillips, Weston Phillips, H. Oldfield and daughter, Mrs. O. P. Barnes, Mathias Harth, Charles Bottler, John O'Connor, Thos. Rose, Miss M. Annan, Dr. W. W., Mrs. and Miss Snowden, B. F. Huger, Miss Kyle, Mrs. Kalopothakes and child, F. W. Moss, P. H. Thompson, Jas. S. Swan, Mrs. L. E. Munson and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Ingersoll, 4 children and servant.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Paraguay, from London.—George French, J. W. Colby, Isabel Colby, Olliver Matthews, Mr. Wingate, P. Robinson, Jane Oakes, Ayres Oakes, Martha Bell, M. Sutherland.

In steam-ship Perit, from San Domingo.—Mr. Fabens, Dominican Minister, and wife, Arthur Fabens, Alice E. Fabens, Hattie Fabens.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Bristol	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Koln	Aug. 24	New-York	Bremen.
Abyssinia	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Aug. 26	New-York	Havre.
Britannia	Aug. 26	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	Aug. 24	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Bristol*, at 9½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 11:20 A. M.... For Havana, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M. ....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Koln*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5:18 | Sun sets....6:45 | Moon sets....12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..1:27 | Gov. Island..2:16 | Hell Gate.... 3:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; J. W. Allison, Churchill, Middletown and Hartford, Rackett & Bro.; South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, W. R. Garrison; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Tillie, Deering, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Chas. W. Lord, Rogers, New-London, C. H. Mallory & Co.; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Norwich, Hines, Salem, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ships Waverly, (Br.,) Calvert, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.; Princeton, Porter, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.; Kearsage, Field, San Francisco, Chas. Comstock & Co.

Barks Windsor, (Br.,) Gardner, Trieste, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Contest, (Br.,) Scott, Rio Janeiro via Philadelphia, Pendegrast Bros. & Co.

Brigs Louisa & Maria, (Dutch,) De Wyn, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Rubera & Co.; Katie, (Dan.,) Robinson, St. Croix via. Wilmington, P. Hanford & Co.; Auns, (Br.,) Morrow, Manzanillo, Peniston & Co.; Saml. Muir, (Br.,) Hicks, Liverpool, N.S., G. A. Phillips & Collins; Aurora, (Br.,) Barrett, Little Glace Bay, G. H. Brewer & Co.

Schrs. Joe Kelly, (Br.,) Chapman, Maracaibo, Perez & Obarrio; Azelda & Laura, Torgansen, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; H. C. Sheppard, Clark, Charleston, Overton & Hawkins; John Randolph, Robbins, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Horace L. Francis, Hartford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Maid of the Mist, Smith, Boston, B. J. Wenberg; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Canal-boats O. Brady, Carr, Philadelphia; Dick Pierce, Goodrich, Philadelphia; G. B. Daniels, Kelly, Philadelphia; Otranto, Burk, Philadelphia, Easton & McMahon.

Barge McDougal, James, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Paraguay, (Br.,) Williams, London Aug. 2, and Havre 5th, with mdse. and 69 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Has had fine weather, with light winds the entire passage. Aug. 19, lat. 43 24, lon. 56 58, spoke bark Edwin, (of Boston,) steering S. W.; same day, lat. 43 16, lon. 57 58, passed a large ship, very light, with topgallantmast down, showing English colors, and a square flag with blue border, white centre and two red letters. Aug. 21, at 6 A. M., no latitude, &c., passed a German and a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Bolivar, Doane, Indianola Aug. 11, via Key West 16th, with cotton, wool and hides to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Experienced strong S. E. winds up the Gulf, and off Hatteras encountered an easterly gale, lasting 20 hours, night of the 21st, Wm. Bowles, nurse boy, fell overboard, and was saved, after being in the water 30 minutes.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Perit, Gardiner, San Domingo Aug. 13, Samana 14, and Port-au-Platte 17, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford Bros. & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Coldstream, Greenman, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to A. C. Dickens. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and been 20 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs.

Ship Jovem Thomas, (Port,) Hendrickson, Oporto and Lisbon 36 ds., with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Came the Southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Union, (of Arichat,) Renault, Little Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Bark Shanghai, (N. G.,) Nauschutz, Hartlepool 57 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Resolve, (Br.,) Traves, Gloucester, Mass., 5 ds., in ballast to Chas. P. Sumner.

Brig Alice M. Putnam, of Boston, Atwood, Bordeaux July 2, with mdse. to Dutel & Knowlton—vessel to master. Came the northern passage, and had westerly gales to the Banks, and been 14 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs; July 15, lat. 47, lon. 15, had a gale from S. W., during which sprung head of mainmast; 21st, lat. 43, lon. 41, spoke schr. Annie Lyon, from Antwerp, for Philadelphia, and parted co. with her Aug. 20 off George's Shoals.

Brig W. A. Heney, (of Barrington, N. S.,) Taylor, Little Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Peniston & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Bismarck (of Londonderry, N. S.,) McCully, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to the International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Lophenia, (of Halifax,) Congdon, Sydney, C. B., 12 ds., with 520 tons coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney and Co.

Brig Lily, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lawrence, Little Glace Bay 11 ds., with 568 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Broadfield, (of Dennis,) Britt, St. John, N. B., 4 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. G. B. West, Lord, St. John, N. B., 4 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Moss & Ward.

Schr. Mattie W. Atwood, (of Wellfleet,) Newcomb, Britton Ferry 47 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to E. Crowell & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 32 ds. from thence, with light winds and fog.

Schr. Parepa, (of Boston,) Packard, Little Glace Bay 10 ds., with 596 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to B. F. Metcalf. Sailed in co. with brig Valencia for New-York.

Schr. Greta, Stinson, of and 4 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber and lath to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. B. F. Chandler, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Mills, Moncton, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber and railroad ties to T. M. Mayhew & Co.—vessel to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland,) Pease, St. John, N. B., 4 ds., with lath to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Nellie Seaman, Seaman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. W. Thompson, Hull, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Commerce, Terry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. E. Potts, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. J. Little, Johnson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. F. Cabada, Crane, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gentile, Eldridge, Rockland, lime, for Newark.

Schr. M. J. Ward, Ward, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. Applgate, York, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. P. S. Dean, McComber, Taunton, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tucker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Anna, Allen, Calais, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. A. A. Rowe, Warren, Seal Island, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Warren, R. I., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Roxanna Burley, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Galota, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Sardinia, Holbrook, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. W. Hall, Hall, Rondout, for Portland.
Schr. Henrietta, Hart, Rondout, for Portland.
Schr. Orion, Willetts, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. B. L. Sherman, Pratt, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, New-Haven.
Schr. A. G. Pease, Hull, Portland, Conn.
Schr. M. L. Davis, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. W. L. Peck, Bunce, Norwalk.
Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Hartford.
Schr. Alida, Knowles, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.
Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Providence.
Schr. M. F. Webb, Pendleton, Hartford.
Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. J. C. Burdett, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships China and Wyoming, for Liverpool; Alexandria, for Glasgow; South America, for Rio Janeiro; Cleopatra, for Havana; C. W. Lord, for New-Orleans; Georgia, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—Arr. ship Agenor, from Liverpool; bark Hunter, from St. Jago; brigs Virginia, from Algoa Bay; Melrose, from Arroyo.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 23.—Sld. bark Bambral, and brig Glimpse, for New-York; schr. Wm. E. Bartlett, for Philadelphia; brig Italia, for Ponce; brig Jennee Norton, for Nassau, and a fleet of coasters. Passed in for Baltimore bark Aquidnuno, from Rio; Peter Crever, from Newport; brig Eliza & Henrietta, from Nassau.

Passed out bark Amason, for Rio.

Arr. this P.M., brig R. W. Messer, from Gottenburg.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 23—Arr. brig Maurice, Philadelphia, for Bangor; schrs. St. Elmo, Philadelphia, for Boston; Alba, (Br.,) Calder, Wareham, for St. John; Samuel Fish, Baltimore, do.; Onward, Nantucket, for New-York.

23d—Arr. schrs. Ruth Shaw, Philadelphia, for Boston; Frolic, Chelmark and Josie, Machias, for New-York; Grecian, Lincolnville, for New-Bedford; Kate Grant, New-York, for Bangor; R. L. Kenny, do., for Belfast.

Sld. schrs. Grecian and Josie.

8 A. M.—Sld. schrs. Onward and Hattie E. Thompson.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Lillias, Griffin, from Newport, for Philadelphia, before reported ashore off the Gridiron, Hell Gate, was got off by Wreck-master Brown, this A. M., and put on the railway at Astoria, for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 5, lat. 41, lon. 47 34, bark Ocean King, (Br.,) from Swansea, for Montreal.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichman, from New-York Aug. 12, touched at Southampton this morning and proceeded for Bremen.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Anglia, Capt. Craig, from New-York Aug. 12, touched at Moville this morning and proceeded for the Clyde.

The National line steam-ship France, Capt. Grace, from New-York Aug. 12, touched at Queenstown to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The National line steam-ship Helvetia, Capt. Grigs, from New-York Aug. 9, has arrived in the Thames.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
HAVE COMMENCED TO RECEIVE FROM THEIR FACTORY THE STERLING SILVER-WARE, MADE FOR THEIR FALL TRADE.
NEW STYLES AND ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR
PRESENTS.

GOOD MORNING!
Do you take Coffee, or Tea? Our little friend, above, after supplying you, would doubtless suggest that you take

Hearth and Home

for the aim of its publishers is to furnish a paper for the HOUSEHOLD that has NO SUPERIOR.

It is handsomely illustrated, and gives each week a large amount of MISCELLANY, ART, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, NEWS, HUMOR, RURAL INFORMATION, and a YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT UNEQUALED. We are favored this week with

THE CORONER'S VERDICT.
DONE INTO RHYME BY ZOROASTER HIGGINS.

The boiler was rusted,
Had a crack and a flaw;
'Twas with salt water crusted,
Had a patch ill-adjusted,
And wasn't fit to be trusted.
This Vanderbilt saw.
But to run cheap, make large dividends, lay up money, and grow rich, is Jacob Vanderbilt's first law.

'Twas an ignorant engineer,
Didn't know A, B, C;
But the good men are dear,
And they can't run without fear
A cracked boiler that's near-
Ly bursted you see;
And to spend any money on men or fixings that might be squeezed into profits is a weakness from which Jacob Vanderbilt is free.

The steam was too high,
Safety-valve rusted down;
Vanderbilt was not by
To see the cracked boiler fly;
But there went up "a cry
Of blood from the ground;"
And even dividends may be somewhat affected by suits for damages, as Jacob Vanderbilt has found.

A hundred people killed
By blow, water and scald;
Blood for money was spilled,
Hearts with anguish were filled;
But Vander had built
A fortune, that is all.
And it makes one sorry that no man can be hanged more than once, and that a rich man cannot be hanged at all!

The American Agriculturist has long been known as an advertising medium of great value, from the fact that no *quacks, patent* or other *medicines, villainous compounds* (for ruining the *hair, complexion, or constitution,*) *lotteries, gift concerts, gift sales,* or *other humbugs*, are admitted to its columns, *except for exposure.*

The advertisements admitted to HEARTH AND HOME will be as carefully examined as are those for *American Agriculturist*. The public understands this and acts accordingly.

Hearth and Home

sent to any address one year for $3, or three months for $1. HEARTH AND HOME (weekly) and *American Agriculturist* (monthly) sent one year for $4.

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Having made extensive additions to our Buildings and Machinery on 25th, 26th and 27th sts. and 10th and 11th avs., thereby largely increasing our manufacturing facilities, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of wrought and cast iron work for buildings and other purposes with great despatch, and at extremely low prices.

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PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE BEST GAS-MACHINES NOW IN USE.
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